New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1156. | NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1855. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

TAMMANY ALL OF A CRAWL.

The Democracy of New-York Rejoicing with Mr. Wise.

THE KNOW-NOTHING DEFEAT.

Speeches of Judge Morton, Lawyer Cochrane, T. Dunn English, Col. Nye, &c.

RESOLUTIONS AND FIREWORKS.

TWO HUNDRED GUNS.

"Old Virginia never tire,
Democracy will stand the fire."

Tammany was great last night. Tammany was glorious. Was there ever such a Tammany before? Not since 1844, and the old POLK meetings. Virginia Democracy had routed the Know-Nothings, and New-York Democracy could not do less than celebrate the victory. Outside and inside the quotations from the Unwashed and Unterrified were liberal. There was also abundant red fire and other pyrotechnic display from the balcony, which did not look amiss, but smelt badly when the smoke was blown through the open windows into the room—a small suggestive of sulphur—not altogether unindicative, considering the location and the circumstances.

The business of the meeting commenced with three cheers for Captain RYNDERS, when that gentleman appeared upon the platform. [The red and blue fire was then burning very strong.] The gallant Captain, when the congratulatory turbulence had subsided, announced the Chairman of the evening, JOHN COCHRANE. The meeting was stirred in its nine hundred and fifty bosoms—(there was about that number of individuals present at the time)—and from the nine hundred and fifty throats arose a volcanic Aye, which meant that JOHN COCHRANE was their choice.

Besides the Chairman the following officers were appointed:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Ward.		Ward.	
1.	Josiah W. Brown, Michael Murray.	12.	Terrence Maguire, D. F. Tiemann.
2.	Robert C. Montgomery, William Miner.	13.	Edward C. McConnell, Peter Mitchell.
3.	Charles Fletcher, P. G. Maloney.	14.	John H. Chambers, William P. Powers.
4.	William Baird, Florence McCarthy.	15.	S. F. Harrison, D. W. Norris.
5.	John A. Kennedy, Henry Hoffmire.	16.	Wm. F. Havemeyer, James Cassidy.
6.	Henry E. Howard, John Quinn.	17.	William Caulker, Thomas Reilly.
7.	Wm. M. Tweed, James Murphy.	18.	John Murphy, A. J. Mathews.
8.	Dr. Francis Flost, Col. D. E. A. Delavan.	19.	AnsonHerrick, John G. Kipp.
9.	William D. Kennedy, Solomon Kipp.	20.	James Furey, William Murray.
10.	Charles Francis, Elijah F. Purdy.	21.	John Kinsley, Thomas McCoy.
11.	James C. Willett, James K. Steers.	22.	Michael Connelly, George D. Davis.

SECRETARIES.

Ward.		Ward.	
1.	Michael Doran.	12.	John McArthur.
2.	John M. French.	13.	Thomas H. Ferris.
3.	Thomas Munroe.	14.	Thomas Bessen.
4.	Chas. J. Dougherty.	15.	William M. Cooke.
5.	James Lawrence.	16.	John McCaffrey.
6.	Patrick Kelly.	17.	George Caulfield.
7.	Michael Wall.	18.	Maurice Daly.
8.	John McKibbin, Jr.	19.	Phillip Foy.
9.	Thomas Foy.	20.	William McConkey.
10.	Henry D. Johnson.	21.	Chas. H. Haswell.
11.	Westby Smith.	22.	Benj. F. Fairchild.

JOHN COCHRANE spoke. He was not eloquent. Perhaps we might say he was otherwise. But as we furnish it below, the reader may judge for himself. When he said that WASHINGTON was once the champion against a foreign foe, but HENRY A. WISE was now the champion against a domestic foe——when he said that, didn't the Unwashed and Unterrified cheer and cry, "That's the cheese!" Mr. COCHRANE was ambitious of Latin in his speech, and talked of an *egis*, which he pronounced *eges*. He talked of "phantoms of ignominy" and "midnight conclaves," and made not a very bad Tammany speech.

The next business was the reading of a telegraphic dispatch from the Unterrified of Philadelphia, who were meeting in Independence-square. It was received with tumultuous cheering, as befitted such a magnificent message. The following is a copy:

To the Chairman of the Democratic meeting at Tammany Hall:

The Democracy of Philadelphia, assembled this evening to the number of 20,000, in Independence-square, within sound of the tocsin of American liberty, desire to interchange congratulations with their fellow-Democrats of New-York on the recent glorious achievements of their brethren in Virginia, and pledge the Keystone, in her next contest, to stand by the side of the Old Dominion.

To which highly Democratic and patriotic sentiment, Captain RYNDERS, in the name of the assembled and unassembled Democracy of New-York, returned the following, by telegraph, to Independence-square:

To the Chairman of the Democracy of Philadelphia, assembled in Independence-square:

Dispatch received. Thousands of Democrats assembled in front of old Tammany Hall. *One hundred extra guns ordered in honor of your message.* The Democracy of the Empire State greet their brethren of the Keystone State, and pledge their brethren of the Keystone State to stand side by side with the Democracy of the Keystone State in the contest of 1856.

ISAIAH RYNDERS, Chairman.

The next proceeding was the reading of the resolutions, which we annex *seriatim:*

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, in assembling here to-night to celebrate the Democratic victory in Virginia, and to offer their congratulations upon that event to HENRY A. WISE, the Governor elect, have peculiar cause for gratification—peculiar, not as the result of a victory doubtful or unforeseen, but from the fidelity with which the Democracy of Virginia have fulfilled the expectations authorized by their former history; and the example set by them to all, who, forgetful of the past, or doubtful of the future, have wavered for a moment in their allegiance to the Constitution.

Resolved, That this evidence of the returning sense of the American people, is proof that the "sober second thought" is always best, and that the true principles of Republican Government, of which the Democratic party alone has been an exponent, are fortified and sustained by a self-recovering energy, that must ever keep the masses secure against the assaults of faction or fanaticism.

Resolved, That the election of HENRY A. WISE, while it exhibits the effects of personal energy and high ability in a striking manner, demonstrates that when united on principle the Democracy are unconquerable, and that every combination, party or coalition, whether openly or secretly arrayed against them, must ultimately end in ignominious failure.

Resolved, That the election in Virginia is pregnant with great results, since by her action the "Old Dominion of the South," stretches out her hand to the "Empire State of the North," and bidding her grasp it, pledges herself to stand by her against all forms of political error or fanaticism, until "North" and "South" shall become obsolete words in the political dictionary of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Empire State will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Old Dominion until the great popular reaction against ultra-ism, Higher Law-ism, Know-Nothing-ism, and every ism shall be complete, and until all disorganizing theories, however draped with sentiment, shall be exhibited to the American people in all their treasonable and hideous deformity.

Resolved, That upon this platform of opposition to every unconstitutional theory, party faction, or combination of factions, upon whatever pretence, or under whatever disguises they may appear, the unterrified Democracy of New-York are ready at all times, in conjunction with their brethren of Virginia, and of the Union, to meet these enemies of the Constitution.

The first speaker of the night, after the preliminary proceedings and the introductory discourse of the Chairman, was

Judge MORTON, once of Georgia, now of New-York, and recently an editor of the defunct New-York *Democrat*—How the boys in their shirt sleeves (and there were a great many of them) clapped their hands and sweated, and shouted when he said that he was ready to go to the lowest den in the Five Points to celebrate this great Democratic victory. Six weeks ago, he said, he quaked in his shoes, about the Know-Nothings,—but now he had no misgivings with respect to 1856. Meanwhile, some individual in the meeting had interrupted him, and said how there were outside, ten thousand hungry people crying for a speaker, as famishing children wail for bread. Speakers were dispatched to their relief.

The speech of Captain RYNDERS, when called to the Chair, was as follows:

The hour having arrived for which this meeting was called, I suppose it devolves upon me to name your Chairman. I do so at the request of the Committee. Before I do that, however, it may be proper for me to state that this is a meeting called by the citizens. The Democratic Republican General Committee had intended to call a meeting, but learning that a meeting was to be called by citizens, they suspended their call and tendered us the use of this room, and lighted it for us at their expense. [Cheers.] They also appointed a Committee to cooperate with us in making preparations for this meeting, and they have cooperated with us. I shall now nominate as your Chairman Mr. JOHN COCHRANE. [Loud cheers.]

The nomination was accepted. Mr. COCHRANE appeared on the stand and was received with three cheers. He addressed the meeting as follows:

Called, fellow-Democrats, by your suffrages to preside over this meeting, you will allow me before you listen to other speakers who will follow me, to direct your attention briefly to the objects of your assembling here to-night. You are called on no ordinary occasion. No unusual disturbance of the City or politics of the State asks that you should assemble to-night. Nor are you asked to assemble to-night because the guns are reverberating through the Union, announcing a victory in one of its States. Democratic victories in Virginia have been announced from time to time,—time immemorial. You are called to celebrate the defeat of the Know-Nothings. [Loud cheers, and three cheers for JOHN COCHRANE.]

The triumph of Democratic principles is as common as the light of day, but the defeat of this dark conspiracy was reserved for the State of Virginia alone. First in the phalanx of States she has struck down this monster, and liberty and free institutions are once more erect where they have always been erect—where they had their birth on the sacred soil of that State. It was Virginia which in former times gave a champion to the liberties of America. It is Virginia which in modern days has given a champion to the institutions of our land. WASHINGTON once was the champion against a foreign enemy. HENRY A. WISE now is the champion against a domestic foe. [Loud and continued cheers.] As the principles of JEFFERSON achieved a triumph against England by the arm of WASHINGTON on the soil of America, so on the soil of Virginia, by the arm of WISE, the institutions of our Union are saved from the midnight conspiracies of the society of Know-Nothings. [Loud cheers.]

Ten thousand majority are reverberating over this land as the knell of the tomb of that secret society. [Renewed cheers.] Ten thousand majority of the voice votes of Virginia are now the charter of your and my liberties—the proud charter of American rights. They stand permanent, save from the assassin's dagger or the treachery of the hardened traitor. A black cloud lowered over the northern horizon. It rested on our eastern bounds, weak and trembling, men knew not where to look for aid. Yet daybreak spreads itself over yon western hills of Virginia, and as the darkness rolls away, this phantom disappears in the evening light, with the motto in his hands, "America for the Americans!" America for the Americans! There never was a juster thought nor truer expression.

But who are Americans? Are they the gentlemen combining together in midnight councils to strike down your liberties ere you know them to be in danger? Are they the gentlemen who meet in a secret order, who are afraid of the light of the day and of the sound of their own voices? No. They are gentlemen from all parts of the globe, coming here, the home of the free and asylum of the oppressed of all nations, from despotism and tyranny and suffering, to be renovated, restored and regenerated, for by the genius of our institutions—whether native born or foreign born—no matter what sun shone upon his birth, that man clothed with the dignity of the nation, invested with the rights of humanity, is a citizen of the Union and an American by right. [Loud and continued cheering.]

America is for Americans—the Americans composed of individuals, emigrants from all parts of the globe, and by their very intermixture proving their superiority over all other races. As the Anglo-Saxon boasted his superiority, though vauntingly and untimely, over the Celt, so it is the composite race of America—the race of Gods—that will afterwards dictate law to the world and liberty to mankind. Policy and expediency proclaim that every wanderer should be taken to your soil. Had you not taken the wanderer to you, America would have been where she was fifty years since, and with them even she is but an infant child in the world. America for the Americans. Gentlemen look to this historical truth. There is not a people on the face of the globe that occupies the place of their aboriginal soil. The English—how are they? Briton, then Danish stock, then the Saxon, and when subdued by the Norman conqueror the Anglo-Saxon composite race rose to the dignity of nations.

Look at France. Is she composed of the aboriginal races of that country? No. Greece? No. In part every one of those countries on the face of the globe which wields influence among the nations, are those which have shoved from their stools the former occupants and have themselves become the arbiters of the destinies of mankind. Look at former republics. How stood they? How was aboriginal Rome? Do you not recollect the struggle of Rome for her liberty, within a few years past? What was Rome in her inception? It was an asylum for the oppressed, and even the criminal of the earth. Upon that basis was reared the proud structure of liberty then.

In other days, when the egis of her arms had extended the limits of its Empire, the whole world became citizens of Rome. So much so was this, that in Latin they had no word to distinguish between a stranger and enemy. The word *hostis* expressed both. All mankind were Roman citizens, except those who were at war with Rome. [Cheers.] Greece was an Egyptian Colony; and there is but one instance on record, fellow-citizens, which enables us to trace Know-Nothingism to its origin. It takes its origin from the cradle of tyranny.

Suffer me to detain you, then, for a moment with this historical anecdote of Egypt, the land of darkness, where human labor was enslaved to the erection of the vast pyramids of ages. There reigned a man there whose name was BUSIRUS. He sacrificed all foreigners in his kingdom to Jupiter, a deity whose characteristics were selfishness and wickedness—and a fitting deity for the sacrifices of such an infamous despot as BUSIRUS. Thus Know-Nothingism, the egg planted in the archives and policy of ancient Egypt, has come down to the present day like the kernel of wheat preserved in the Egyptian mummy—has bloomed in our day throughout the whole North, until it has met with a nipping frost in the State of Virginia. [Cheers.]

I will say, in conclusion, that having traced the origin of Know-Nothingism, and fixed its career and characterized its principles, in the language of another whom I wish was here to-night, "Better instead of being silly Know-Nothings that we should be *wise* Democrats. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. COCHRANE then introduced ALEX. C. MORTON, Esq., late of Georgia, who addressed the meeting. He spoke in substance as follows:

It is a novelty my appearance in Tammany Hall because every one who knows me and who knows the line of policy which I have pursued since I have been a citizen of New-York, knows that I have been attached to an organization that does not meet in this time-honored hall.

But, fellow citizens, the very fact that I can appear before you to-night, that I can be introduced by the gentleman who is the chairman of this meeting, is indicative of the universality of Democracy, which conquers local divisions, and conquers all local and private prejudices. [Cheers.] We meet here to-night, as I have understood, as Democrats, to celebrate the victory that the Democratic party has achieved over Know-Nothingism in Virginia. [Cheers.] We do not meet to say who shall be the Mayor of the City next year, or what particular favorite of ours shall be Constable of the District to which we belong, but we meet as Democrats belonging to that great party, whose birth is coeval with the Constitution, to rejoice and to worship at the same altar, at a general and common victory. In such a meeting I can heartily unite and will heartily join. On such an occasion, I tell you I throw all feelings aside and would meet anywhere to celebrate a victory like this.

But I can feel no self-stultification in coming to Tammany Hall. My father thirty years ago was one of the most cherished men in the list of Sachems. We have met to-night to celebrate the victory of Democracy over fanaticism, for what else can we call this adder which has crept up so rapidly in a few years? We have been all afraid of the Know-Nothings, and I make this candid admission. But six weeks since I quaked in my shoes as I looked at the prospective result of the canvass in 1856. The Know-Nothings had been successful in town, district, and State, and seemed to be traveling on with a tremendous velocity throughout the whole Union.

The speaker said he would tell an anecdote illustrating the ridiculous character and hopeless potency of this new force that had sprung up in our midst, and which became important only from secrecy and their successes at local elections. The anecdote related to three hard up young men who advertised to exhibit the *Gyascutus*, the stunning announcements made of its terrible characteristics and the final bursting up of the affair showing it to be a decided sell. The speaker thought the Know-Nothing movement to be nothing more than a *Gyascutus* exhibition on a grand scale. In the concluding portion of Mr. MORTON's speech he repudiated the idea of their being any Democrats identified with the Know-Nothings.

Mr. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, of Virginia, was introduced by the Chairman, amid loud applause.

He said it was many years since he had last addressed the citizens of New-York within the walls of Tammany Hall. [Cheers.] It seemed to him, however, that he saw very nearly the same faces, and witnessed the same enthusiasm now as then. [Renewed applause.] He felt exceedingly honored by the invitation to address them, although he was sensible that that honor was given more to him on account of the State in which he resided, than from any personal ability or political prominence of his own. He took it as an honor, however, and would endeavor to respond to it as fully as the heat of the room and the weakness of his voice would permit. If he should say anything which might wound their prejudices or excite ill feelings—if they should disdain his style or dislike his argument—[cries of "No Sir"]—they had an excellent remedy at hand—they could refuse to listen.

He proceeded to detail the nature of the recent contest and the difficulties of the canvass in the State of Virginia. In all the canvasses in which he had borne a part he had never, he said, witnessed any in which there was exhibited such a disregard of truth, decency, courtesy and liberality. The men who had hitherto been accustomed to canvass the State, feared to go before the people unless to the courage of the gladiator they could add the presumption of the bully and the meanness of the blackguard. The old Virginia style of politics had been endeavored to be driven away by a dark and illiberal midnight faction which assumed to rule Virginia. [Cheers.] In a contest solely for local officers, in what was emphatically a State election, the opposite presses teemed with, and the opposite speakers were full of, abuse of the National Administration. Nothing, it is true, was urged specifically, but there was an abundance of evil sarcasm and malicious innuendo levelled against the President and his friends. He did not come here—

A VOICE—"Three groans for the *Herald*."

Mr. E. continued: He did not come here as the champion of the Administration, but alluded to this merely to show in what spirit that canvass was conducted, and to show one of the elements of the opposition with which they had to contend. But it was not alone abuse of that kind they had to engage. There were a number of gentlemen who had hitherto acted with the party, but who, because certain private and personal ends were not gained by them,—because they had not been selected as the standard-bearers, were to be found with their voices cheering on the ranks of the enemy, and their arms raining blows into the Democratic ranks. They had, in addition to that, to contend with a foe whose blows were felt but whose arms could not be seen, a foe who threatened loudly and vaunted strongly, a foe who appealed to the lowest feelings and the basest passions, a foe who was both illiberal, ungenerous, unjust and unscrupulous. But they (the Democratic party) had a man to lead them who was every inch a man—[cheers]—a man who feared nothing but doing wrong, and despised nothing but fraud and villainy. [Renewed cheers.] The result was now before them. They had met here to-night to celebrate the victory, and their cheers, reverberating through Tammany Hall, would echo to the very extreme portions of the Old Dominion. [Loud cheers.]

He thought it proper to say something concerning this peculiar and secret body of which we had heard so much. But he approached it with some diffidence. He could not speak of it *ex cathedra*. Of all its secrets he necessarily knew little; indeed he might say he knew nothing,—[laughter],—that was to say, of himself he knew nothing; but there were moments when it could be got sight of indirectly. It did not require any great sagacity, after all, to discern its objects. As gathered from the speeches of Know-Nothing Governors, Senators and legislators, they reduced themselves to two points: the one to prevent totally, or nearly so, the naturalization of any foreigners, and the other entirely to exclude Catholics from public offices. Strip of all its rhodomontade, and of the rhetorical flourishes about Americans ruling America, and all the other fancy touches that had a forty-horse power of fun about them, those appeared to be the objects of this new, mystical, dark-lantern organization.

This movement, however, had for its basis—and that was what rendered it dangerous—some little show of truth. He stood here to say what he knew, and what they all knew, no matter whose prejudices he might rub against—whose corns he might trample upon, or whose hat he might knock over his eyes. [Laughter.] For himself, he had no alarm at all for the tide of immigration; 300,000, 500,000, 1,000,000 of immigrants might come here annually and be absorbed in the great Anglo-Saxon maelstrom without checking its nautical course.

AN INDIGNANT UNTERRIFIED—"Celtic—not Anglo-Saxon."

The speaker—evidently nonplussed—said that he said *Anglo-Saxon* maelstrom, because, when we spoke of this country, which was colonized originally from Great Britain, we called it Anglo-Saxon.

[The Celtic element in the meeting seemed dissatisfied with the gentleman's explanation, insisted in emphatic vociferations that it was Celtic and nothing else, and even went so far as to hiss.]

Mr. ENGLISH resumed by saying that he was not accustomed, in the State in which he resided, to be put down in addressing an assemblage of fellow-citizens in a respectful manner. If that was to be the case, here, however—[Here he was interrupted by loud and encouraging cries of "Go on, go on."]

He continued, accordingly, to say that he had no fear of this tide of immigration; but if he had, he should much prefer that it be sworn to allegiance, than to have it remain a mass of aliens in our midst. [Cries of "Good, good," and cheers.] It was alleged, he said, and with some show of truth, that a large portion of those who came to this country, instead of going where labor was in demand remained where labor was cheap. Some of them were perhaps unable to go farther, and obliged to remain; although a large mass went Westward. The greater portion of these settled down to prepare themselves to become good American citizens, and the progenitors of American citizens; but there were some, he was sorry to say, who formed class organizations, bearing the name of their former nationality long after they had renounced allegiance to all foreign sovereigns. [Cheers.] And this was offensive, not alone to the native born, but to every naturalized citizen who weighed property and well his oath of allegiance.

There were others again, who, having escaped from being trampled down at home, when they came here, in the exuberance of their spirit, and in the gladness of their hearts at treading on a free soil where neither king nor parish could trouble them, became the fiercest of republicans, and undertook to reform the aristocracy of our Government. This, he would say, they had as much right to do as we had: but there were some, he was sorry to say—because it gave ground for this movement in the eyes of the unthinking—there were some of those who did this who were banded together under the name of their former nationality. But if they had not yet learned, as they would learn, that this country was not a primitive democracy, formed by a sudden uprising of emancipated helots, but a Government whose institutions were based upon the early associations and settled habits of the people. But these offences, light though they were in his eyes, were not of themselves feasible, good or proper reasons for either an abrogation of the naturalization laws, or even a restriction of the time.

On the other hand, in justice to their opponents—for he was inclined to be just, even to Know-Nothings—he was led to say that some of the arguments in favor of retaining the naturalization laws as they are were not a whit pertinent to the issue. The glorious names of foreigners which were recorded in the history of American freedom had nothing to do at all with the naturalization of foreigners at the present day. It was no ingratitude to the memory of these great and noble men, and the thousands of compatriots who fought with them in the hour of our trial, if we found it necessary to change the time of naturalization now. He was satisfied with the term as it stands, which experience showed to be a wise and judicious one; but he arrived at that conclusion solely from motives of expediency and State politics. [Cries of "Right."] The question was one to be regarded by itself and of itself, on its own positive and proper merits, and not on past ages. But the other point of religious proscription was such, that when directed against any sect or religion, little or great, it could never be successfully defended, whether that proscription consisted in exclusion from office, or in positive pains and penalties.

Men talked of the influence of certain sects and certain ministers. Well, if a minister of religion stepped aside from his heaven-born office to dabble his priestly robes in the mud and mire of politics, they might let loose upon him, if they would, not only the indignation of his fellow citizens, but the thunders of the law. [Loud cheers.] But if they looked at the moral influence which every minister exerted over his congregation, it was past all law. There was a tendency to priest-worship in every community, more especially among the ladies, who always led the gentlemen by the nose. [Laughter.] The lambs of the flock doted on Rev. Mr. Context, who was Pope over his congregation as fully as the triple-crowned man of the Vatican was over his hosts of followers. [Cheers.] The thunders of Context did not roar quite so loud, but they were just as effectual as those of PIUS. The Context bulls might not bellow so strongly as those of the Roman Pontiff, but if any of them had felt them, their horns were quite as sharp. Papal Rome, Jewish Jerusalem, Protestant England, Catholic Spain, Puritan Massachusetts, Quaker Pennsylvania,—all persecuted at times, and were persecuted in turn. That was the nature of the beast, and it would not be altered. The true policy to pursue in this regard, was to preserve ourselves from the domination of the strong, by forbidding the persecution of the weak.

The speaker continued to speak of the other great issue involved in the Virginia election, which was the "peculiar institution," which, he said, it was the height of folly to suppose would ever go down before the breath of the North or be conquered by fanaticism. [Tremendous cheering.] He paid a passing compliment to Massachusetts, and wound up by criticising, in very unequivocal terms and with indignant contradiction, an article in the *Express* on the Virginia election, in which it was asserted that "the word and not the sense tickles the fancies of the majority of the people." Virginia, said the speaker, as he sat down, cares nothing for the word, and is never satisfied but with the sense. [Vehement and prolonged cheering.]

Col. DOHENY was next introduced, amid renewed applause and cheers. His speech was mainly confined to a denial of the statement by Mr. ENGLISH, that the banding together, in classes, of foreigners in this country was inimical to the growth of a true Republican sentiment among them. He said that the over-zeal of converts to both sides of the question, had wrought much of the harm that was complained of. GAVAZZI, BROWNSON, and the Angel Gabriel were representatives of this fact; and their religion was this, that in the name of a God of omnipotent mercy and universal love, they taught Protestant and Catholic to go to heaven by grasping one another's throat. He asserted that the Irish element in the North had invariably been found on the side of the Constitution and the laws of the Republic; maintained that the perpetuation among them here of their earliest and most cherished associations, predilections and feelings, tended to increase their love and respect for the land of their adoption, and hailed the triumph in Virginia as a triumph of Democracy, not alone in this land, but throughout the world. He sat down amid enthusiastic applause.

The CHAIRMAN read a telegraphic dispatch which he had just received from the meeting of "20,000 WISE men" in Philadelphia, and his reply, which were received with great applause.

General JAMES W. NYE was the next speaker, and his appearance was hailed with a burst of vehement and protracted cheering. He came here to this hall, he said, for the first time in his life. He had no parental claim on it. He was a sort of interloper. [Cries of "No, No, No, Sir-ee."] But he came here to mingle his congratulations with theirs over the Democratic victory in the old parent State of Virginia, the cradle of Liberty. Know-Nothingism was a thing he knew nothing about. He discovered its character from the ingredients it was composed of. And from what he could see of it, it was composed of men who had lost every hope of political regeneration, save through an illegitimate organization, working by underhand means and professing contemptible principles. Nothing in the world could give it even a temporary existence. It was like the fly which was born, lived its brief life, and died on the day that saw its birth. He had, perhaps, a broader political philanthropy than strict Democrats would be disposed to recognize. He cared not where a man was born, all he wanted was the man! [Vociferous applause.] He cared not whether a man were born in the Emerald Isle, where genius' brightest glow had been enkindled, or from stolid Germany, where science was dug out and piled up by the inch; give him the man! [Renewed cheers.] The man was entitled to freedom who earned it; and who was better entitled to the freeman's rights than the man who turned his back on the graves of his fathers, who bade an eternal farewell to the home which, though oppressed by tyranny, was yet associated with the fondest and most sacred sympathies of his heart, and sought and found a shelter and the privilege of being a man in the only Republic on the face of God Almighty's earth. [Great applause.] We were Americans because we could not help it. Such men were Americans from choice. We made no sacrifice in becoming Americans. They had become so at the sacrifice of their most cherished affections. And he honored their choice. [Loud cheers.] He did not fear this foreign invasion. If they did not Yankeeize themselves they would their children. [Renewed cheers.] The gallant General then adverted to bigotry which the Know-Nothing party exhibited, animadverted, in scathing terms, on the intolerance which sought to establish a religious test in a country where no such thing as tolerance existed, religion being free, and every man's own affair, and concluded by a spirited and effective declaration of his belief in the ultimate and overwhelming triumph of liberal principles in this, the country which was destined to give laws and liberty to the world.

THE DEMOCRACY ON THE PAVE.

Banners, Transparencies, Speeches and Hurrahs.

Any remarks appropriate in speaking of the meeting within the walls of Tammany, would fail to convey a correct idea of the gathering around its front. There it was large and characteristic. The Democracy of New-York, to be seen and heard in all their peculiar glory, must be viewed and listened to when on the "pave." There were probably five thousand persons who preferred the open air to the confined and heated atmosphere within, but they were not so well provided for as their brethren within. The stand erected for the speakers was a very poor affair, badly calculated for the occasion, as on it there was not room sufficient for the office-holders. Office-seekers had not a single inch of room. There were many too-nail attempts to obtain a foothold, but all in vain. Meanwhile cheers for WISE and groans for the Know-Nothings were frequent and boisterous. Speakers were expected to arrive immediately. While waiting for them our reporter turned one eye upon the adornments and illuminations hung out from the balcony of Old Tammany. On the centre of the building the following transparency was placed:

VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY,
The Breakwater of
FANATICISM.

On its right was a small one with

THE DARK LANTERN EXTINGUISHED.

upon its face. On the left, one of similar dimensions with

THE BLACK KNIGHT VANQUISHED.

upon its front.

On the right of the "extinguished dark lantern" was a larger transparency, exclaiming, with all the power of two spermaceti candles,

DOWN WITH INTOLERANCE
AND PROSCRIPTION.

And supporting the vanquished Black Knight on his extreme left, was a very respectable looking piece of canvas, whereon was written:

NO RELIGIOUS TEST IN
A FREE COUNTRY.

On a slip of canvas underneath, and supporting the whole, was

TAMMANY IS ALWAYS RIGHT.

There were others sticking out in all directions, such as

SAM CAN'T BEAT UNCLE SAM.

VIRGINIA ALWAYS WISE AND ALWAYS TRUE.

OLD VIRGINIA NEVER TIRES.

And besides these, a good looking individual held up a transparency for the purpose of informing the people generally, of the merits of his Ward, as follows:

SEVENTEENTH WARD.
FIRST IN BATTLE, LAST IN RETREATING.

Our reporter would have given more mottoes, had not some one in the crowd, just as he was taking down the above, roared out "three cheers for PAT. MURPHY."

Supposing PAT. to be one of the principal speakers, he wheeled about and immediately took a position and prepared to take notes.

Mr. MURPHY did not make his appearance. However, gallant Captain RYNDERS did. So also did many others; and, as the speeches were as small as the number of speakers was large, in comparison with those at public meetings generally, we propose giving the essence of them all in a brief abstract from the wonderfully profound and unusually eloquent remarks of the never to be sufficiently admired Mr. SCHWACKHAMER. (Our reporter should have written Captain before his name, as the audience was informed he had once held a Captaincy in the State militia.) Mr. SCHWACKHAMER commenced with a blackguard story, by way of illustrating his principles and laying a consistent foundation for the speech he was about to make. The readers of the TIMES will doubtless feel disposed to censure a man who, holding a lucrative United States office, and who, consequently might with justice be expected to make at least some outward show of regard for decency and morality, comes upon a platform on one of our most crowded streets and retails obscenities. But Mr. SCHWACKHAMER knew his audience and he ascended the platform to please them, and he succeeded. They laughed. Having thus ingratiated himself he very naturally turned to vilifying the Whig party. That was the party they were to keep an eye upon. That was the party, the leaders of which promised to tell good Democrats they should not get drunk just as often as they pleased; that was the party, the prominent men of which opposed the Nebraska bill and the extension of Slavery and a great many other things too numerous to mention.

Wiping his brow, he then made a dead set at the Know-Nothings. The Know-Nothings, fellow-citizens, said he, (and he raised himself to his greatest height,) you know what they are. [Cries of we do, we do—groans for the Know-Nothings.] They are the party, fellow-citizens, that would crumble to dust every principle your forefathers fought for. They would prevent your having a voice in the elections here, simply because you didn't happen to be born here. [More groans for the Know-Nothings.] Now, fellow-citizens, you know as well as I do, that you know what's for the benefit of the country just as well as those who happened to be born here. [Loud cries of, we do, we do, and three little cheers for SCHWACKHAMER.]

Fellow citizens—they're just as bad as the Whigs. By the by, I'm sorry that none of the orators who have preceded me have pitched into the Whigs—I tell you they're just as bad as the Know-Nothings.

A VOICE—Sure, don't we know they are. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHWACKHAMER—(wiping his brow)—Yes, fellow-citizens, you know all about it, and what I want to say is that we must keep an eye on them. We have met here to-night because we know the necessity of unity and harmony in the Democratic party. We see what they have done in Virginia, and we know what we can do here.

The above is the essence of what Mr. SCHWACKHAMER said, and also, the essence of all the others, *mutatis mutandis*.

At near 11 o'clock the meeting adjourned, and the noise partially ceased.

DEPARTURE OF THE KANE EXPEDITION.

The search in the Arctic regions for Dr. KANE, through the Congressional appropriation of $150,000, and the energetic appliance of such appropriation by a few daring spirits ready to join in the search, yesterday gave tangible evidence of speedy reality, in the departure from their anchorage at the Navy-Yard of the propeller *Arctic* and the bark *Release*, the two vessels specially bought, manned and stored for an absence of three years, if necessary, in the Polar Sea, to learn the fate of Dr. KANE, concerning the result of whose mission, in quest of the heroic and unfortunate FRANKLIN, most painful presentiments have possessed his friends and the public.

The frequent explorations in the Arctic Circle to discover a channel through that ice-bound region, and the crowning boldest adventure of all, of the indomitable FRANKLIN, with its untimely result, are well known. The British Government, after months of painful suspense, dispatched vessels in search of him and his brave companions. From our own shores likewise, were sent two vessels upon the same mission, and they returned unsuccessful. In that expedition was Dr. KANE, but his firm heart did not fail in its unsuccessful issue. He assumed directly the command of a second expedition, stimulated only by the same noble aim, the release of FRANKLIN from his icy prison.

The prolonged absence of this latter expedition and the receipt of no intelligence of its whereabouts, have caused earnest solicitude for Dr. KANE's safety. Dr. RAE's account of the discovery and melancholy fate of FRANKLIN and his comrades has increased very much this anxiety. And now that the project of an expedition in search of him, and if possible to restore him to his friends, or determine the fate that has befallen him and his companions, is completed, the necessary vessels obtained, stored and manned, and actually set out on their perilous voyage, it is not wonderful that a lively interest should be manifested on its embarkation.

The vessels were announced to leave their moorings at the Navy-Yard at 1 o'clock. At this hour a large number were assembled on the dock to witness their departure. Meanwhile, during the forenoon, a couple of small boats were kept in active requisition, carrying friends of parties attached to the expedition from the dock to the vessels in the stream. A goodly number of ladies went on board to bid farewell to their friends.

Two sailors, attached to the *Release*, found, upon their wives calling to see them, their attachment in that direction very much revived, and of so intense a character, that upon the boat landing at the dock, which they assisted to row, and in which their wives were, they attempted to escape the possibility of three years' durance mid icebergs and nights of six months' prolongation. A special boat and officer, with *cutrass*, was dispatched, and speedily brought them back. In the interim, it proved that the steward of the *Release* did not report himself. It being concluded that he was uncommonly elongating an allotted time for "jollification" on shore, and as the precise locality of such jollification could not reasonably be assumed, no direct search was ordered to be instituted, but the vessels waited an hour, hoping he might "turn up."

It was 3 o'clock when the anchors were taken up. The *Arctic*—there being a strong head-wind and resistant tide—took in tow the *Release*. As they left their position in the stream and commenced moving down the Bay, the cheering from the dock was immense. The decks and rigging of the *North Carolina* were crowded to their fullest capacity, and repeated and deafening cheers were given to the success of the embarking vessels. These were heartily responded to, and with waving of handkerchiefs the *Arctic* and *Release*, soon rounding down the Bay, were lost to the sight of the concourse which had assembled to witness their departure and invoke a happy termination to their enterprise.

The officers all in fact attached to the expedition were in excellent spirits. At Quarantine the vessels cast anchored and will remain there till to-morrow morning. The following are the names of the officers and men included in the expedition.

On the Release—Commander of the Expedition, Lieut. H. J. HARTSTEIN, of South Carolina; First Lieut. and Acting Master, WM. S. LOVELL, District of Columbia; Second Lieut. JOSEPH R. FYFFE, Ohio; Boatswain, V. R. HALL, New-York; Captain's Clerk, CHARLES LEVER, New-York, and thirteen seamen.

On the Arctic—Lieut. Commanding, C. C. SIMMS, of Virginia; 1st Lieut. and Acting-Master, WATSON SMITH, New-Jersey; Chief Engineer, HARMON NEWELL, Pennsylvania; Assistant Engineer, WM. JOHNSTON, New-York; Boatswain, SAMUEL WHITING, Michigan; Carpenter, WM. RICHARDSON; Purser Steward, JOHN VANDYKE, and sixteen seamen.

The officers and crew form a complement of very superior men. The Commander, Lieut. HARTSTEIN, is well known as being attached to the United States Navy, and the past few years as being Captain of the *Illinois*, of the Ocean Mail Steam Company's Line. Mr. LOVELL has been to the Arctic Ocean once, having been a fellow officer with Dr. KANE, in the *Advance*, under Lieut. DE HAVEN.

A full description of the *Arctic* and *Release*, with particulars of the stores and equipments for the voyage, have already been given at length in the DAILY TIMES. Meantime, attending the expedition to Quarantine was Judge KANE, father of Dr. KANE, and a son and daughter. Their presence added much interest to the occasion. HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., and CORNELIUS GRINNELL were on board the *Release*, and went with her to the Quarantine.

Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL will accompany in a vessel the expedition, with a private party of friends, some hundred miles or more out to sea.

The Sun Libel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Mathews vs. Beach, et al.—The jury this morning brought in a sealed verdict for the defendants.

This is the second trial of this cause. On the first occasion a verdict of $300 was rendered for the plaintiff, from which the defendants appealed, and the appeal having been sustained a new trial was ordered. The defendants had published in their journal, the *Sun*, an article which the plaintiff considered libelous, under the following circumstances:

It seems that certain citizens of Vermont had purchased of a forwarder of passengers, tickets purporting to be good for their passage up the Hudson River, but which turned out to be utterly worthless.

Shortly afterward one Horsely, a friend of those parties, met the plaintiff and another man in the street, and a scuffle ensued, in which Horsely had his nose pulled and suffered other indignities. This fact came to the knowledge of the editors of the *Sun* or one of their reporters, who published an article stating that Horsely had been set upon and beaten in the most shameful manner by two emigrant runners, one of whom was the plaintiff.

The defendants set up a justification. The jury were charged by the Court yesterday afternoon, and directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning, which they did.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Gordon and Wheeler; for defendants, James T. Brady.

After the verdict was rendered,

Mr. MOSES S. BEACH, one of the defendants, then rose and said:

GENTLEMEN—I cannot but thank you from my heart for the verdict you have just rendered. Mine is but a thankless business at the best, but I have always tried to do my duty in it. Your verdict encourages me to "keep trying." I have spent full three thousand dollars in the costs and expenses of defending the suits which have grown out of that publication, and all because I would not pay a paltry ten dollars to settle it in the first instance. And now, gentlemen, to show you that your verdict has been a just one, let me exhibit to you some documents, which, as jurymen, you could not be allowed to see.

The charge of Judge BOSWORTH to the jury, delivered on Wednesday, is worthy a place in our columns.

THE CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN: This action is brought, as you have already been apprised, for publishing an article in the New-York *Sun*; and the defendants set up a defence that it was true.

The rule is that a party who justifies the publishing of a libel by attempting to prove that what was published was true, must show that in its substance and meaning the facts were as the article states; and although every part of an article claimed to be libelous as a whole, is not proved to be true by the defence, yet if what is left is not of itself libelous, the defence is made out.

A libelous publication is one the statements of which are calculated to expose a man to public ridicule, hatred or contempt. It is not necessary, in order that an article which is printed, or written, or published, be libelous, that it should imply an offence.

And in this connection I may as well remark that if the defendants have proved that the article is true, they are entitled to your verdict. The law allows a man to publish anything of another, provided it is true—and it is complete defence that the article is true.

The main part of the article states that a respectable man was assaulted in Broadway by Messrs. Matthews and Adams, two emigrant runners, who knocked him down and grossly maltreated him. This statement is one which is libelous on its face, and in reference to this part it is for you to say if it has been proved substantially true. That the party was assaulted that evening, I believe there is no controversy. In reference to the allegation that they were emigrant runners, I do not think that was material. Calling a man an emigrant runner is not in itself libelous. It is a business licensed by law, and if a man conducts himself properly, there can be no reproach upon him in the eye of the law, in regard to that. I make the remark to show that it does not become the turning point whether you should believe strictly that plaintiff is what is called an emigrant runner or not.

The article alleges that an assault was committed on a respectable man named. That an assault was committed on him is not denied. The name of the party is stated right, and I believe he is of respectability, and in that branch the article is true.

The material point, so far as the plaintiff is concerned, is whether he participated in the assault, so that it can be said that the assault and mal-treatment of the party was made by Matthews as well as Adams.

The rule of the law undoubtedly is where an assault is committed by a person, that although the blows may be struck by one person only, if others are present, and urging the matter on, and participating among themselves in it, although the others may not have struck a blow, they can all be sued as joint trespassers. There is proof that Mr. Adams made an assault—the only question is, if Mr. Matthews made an assault on the party, or participated in that of Adams? If you believe the testimony of the party assaulted, which has been before you, Matthews also assaulted him, and gave him a push of some considerable violence; and which would have thrown him down had he not taken hold of a railing. Some witnesses say they saw no assault made by the plaintiff on the party. It is a rule, it is proper for the Court to say to you, that it is the duty of a Jury to reconcile the statements of witnesses where they can do so, where they consider these witnesses to be fair, and intend to speak the truth. It may very well be that persons situated like Mr. Arnold and some others, might have had their attention directed to some other point, and the elbowing and shove might have been made and escaped their attention. It would seem impossible for the party himself to have been mistaken as to the man who did it, and it can hardly be supposed he was mistaken as to the fact. If he says he was so pushed, and he was not, it would, of course, be a deliberate falsehood. If you believe Matthews did make an assault on him, and if it was of the character stated by the party, you will have no difficulty in finding that Matthews maltreated him; if you do not believe the party, and that his statement is untrue, or he was mistaken, and that Matthews was there merely as a casual spectator, then this part of the defence is not made out; but, on the other hand, if you believe that Matthews was crowding round and participating with Adams, the judgment of law is, that they equally committed the offence.

Then the only other point is that they knocked him down. There is no controversy, I believe, as to his not having been knocked down. He kept his feet, and in that form the article is not true; but the defence is substantially made out, in judgment of law, if he was assaulted with such violence, either by pushing or otherwise, that he would have been thrown down if he had not taken hold of the railing; the only reason why the result did not follow being that he so supported himself and prevented it.

But where the article says the party was assaulted, and proceeds to state the circumstances of the assault as being of an aggravated character, and the evidence should discover that there was simply an assault, with no circumstances of such a character; and if the facts stated were wholly untrue, so that an article alleging those facts alone would be libelous, then the statement would not be wholly justified by the proof. But, if as to the aggravating circumstances attending the assault, it has been proved that they should not have followed, then the statement would have been substantially made out, and the defendant would be entitled to your verdict.

The only one, I understand, to which much importance is attached, is that the quarrel is represented as originating in the party asking the fellows to refund money paid to them by some of his friends for worthless tickets bought of them. You will observe, in reference to the form in which it was put, by representing that it was the cause of the quarrel. So far as to whether it was so represented, you have the testimony of the party as to what he told the reporter, and also as to what the reporter stated at the office.

But I apprehend the publication of an article in a paper which, by the terms of the article, says it was stated to the officer by a person that such and such facts occurred, and which, if not true, would be libelous, would not be justified by showing that such person made such representations. The Jury, however, would look on a case very different where it was said the representation was made, and it was proved to have been made, by a person of credibility, and one where it was stated unqualifiedly, and as within his own knowledge. With reference to the particular phrase I have read to you, it says that they sold worthless steamboat tickets, and thus fairly implied that they received a price for them; but it does not aver in express terms, that they knew them to be worthless, or would not be accepted by a captain to go through with. There was no allegation that notice that they were not received had been brought home to either of them before the sale—and, therefore, to make it libelous, it must be shown that the facts proved show that it would be an offence at law to sell such tickets, or that it would be a breach of fair dealing. There is no controversy, I believe, between the counsel that these two tickets were sold to some one, and that the money, $3, was received for them—and, perhaps, you will have no difficulty in finding that the immediate cause or origin of the matter was that one of the parties at all events, was called upon to refund the money—as the testimony shows that the party made a request to have them refund the money. Whether Matthews was at all concerned with Adams in the sale of these tickets, or participated in any way in said sale, is a matter I must leave for you to determine on the evidence which has been given. That evidence, of course, relates to what took place in their presence, and to the fact of tickets of this character being sold in the office where he was, and other actions of those parties together, as detailed by the witnesses. If you should not be satisfied from the evidence, that Mr. Matthews participated in the sale of these tickets, and that he had no connection with the sale at all, and no interest in the tickets, then the statement in the paper is inaccurate so far as relates to Mr. Matthews.

With reference to the statement that complaint had been made before Mr. Lathrop, you have heard the evidence of the party that he went there, and that a warrant was refused him, and then that he went to the Mayor, and the Mayor called on Mr. Lathrop, and the latter subsequently issuing the warrant.

Now, if you should find, in the case that this article has been proved in its exact scope and meaning, on the rule I have stated, to be true, your further labors would be at an end, and you would give a verdict for defendants—but if you find that it has not been, and portions of it are libelous, then the question left, and the only question, would be that of damages.

In all actions of libel or slander, where a cause of action is made out, a party is entitled to recover actual damage, and where no damage is proved, it is a matter resting on the sound discretion of a Jury—and what is meant by that is, that there is no familiar rule by which you can be guided the same as to property, in estimating the rule as to character—but the Jury must look at the libelous article, and the character and meaning in which it was published. They must look at it as sensible men, and say what would be a proper and just compensation to the party for the libel.

As to the rule of damages, I understand it to be that the person who has been injured is always entitled to full, actual reparation, and where it should appear that where there is actual ill-will, that a Jury is not restrained to what they believe to be the actual loss—and that under such circumstances where the case calls for it, they are to go somewhat beyond that, and give what is called exemplary damages.

Then as to what is called mitigating damages, I do not understand that as meaning that the party, in any case, is entitled to less than his actual damages. But the defendants are entitled to a liberal application as to the rule of damages where it is shown they acted in good faith, without actual malice, and that they thought it was true, although it might turn out to be otherwise.

So I apprehend the only point in this case would be, if you find for plaintiff, what would be, under the rules, the actual damage sustained—and that you would not have to investigate that unless you have determined that the defendants have failed to prove that the article is true in its substance and meaning—and if they have proved that, the defendants are entitled to your verdict.

When you have agreed upon your verdict, gentlemen, you will sign it and seal it, and bring it in to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FRANCE.

The Austrian Neutral—Sundry Criticisms on the Vendome Inscription—Parisian Gossip—Mlle. Hensler, Thalberg and Ristori.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, May 14, 1855.

This is Exposition week, and consequently we are thinking just now rather more of peace than of war. If on the day of the inauguration, we should hear of the fall of Sebastopol, Janus would be obliged to have the doors of his temple open and shut at the same time. However, the Austrian Janus has long shown us the spectacle of a temple thus situated—Austria being a sort of ally of France, a sort of enemy to Russia, and a sort of neutral, nevertheless. The door of the edifice is therefore wide open, double locked, close shut and ajar, at one and the same moment. Commend me to the Austrian Janus, for a consistent personage, and the only one yet that could satisfy all parties by playing fast and loose and blowing hot and cold.

No one knows what is going on at Sebastopol. Every one has remarked that since the opening of telegraphic communication, nothing has been communicated, and the *Moniteur* has little more to say about the Crimea than it has about Gorée and Senegal. One day, indeed, it did announce the departure of the fleet with ten thousand men, in the direction of Anapa. Stocks went up. No further disclosures were made. But two days after, GORTSCHAKOFF's bulletin arrived, saying that the fleet had come back, and that it had not been to Anapa. Stocks came down. It is very possible that the silence of the organ is owing to the simple fact that there is nothing worth telling; but if there is nothing of interest going on at Sebastopol, where, may I ask, is there likely to be anything going on of a nature to captivate and rivet our attention? And if the Allies are powerless now, what will they do when the Austrian Janus decidedly shuts his temple up, and insists on keeping the peace? It is true, the Pope thinks England and France sufficiently strong without assistance, but then nobody else thinks so. And if France and England cannot get at Poland, and can attack no other portions of Russian territory than the Crimea and Cronstadt, how is the war ever to terminate, one party being invulnerable and the other intractable?

But then, as I said before, this is a week of peace. Let us not think of blood. There is no reason why we should. PIANORI was guillotined this morning at sunrise. And then the Exposition of Peace opens to-morrow with a tremendous display of COLT's revolvers and cannon from the Imperial foundries. *Apropos* of cannon:

The French Academy—not the existing forty, but their predecessors of 1805—have undergone a brisk attack from DUMAS the past week, on the score of their bad Latin. When NAPOLEON the Great quitted Paris for Berlin, he left 1,200 pieces of brass cannon, taken from the Austrians, to be cast into the form of a column to be dedicated to the glory of the Grand Army, and he laid before the Academy the following rough sketch of an inscription to be done into Latin:

"NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, erected, in 1805, this column to the glory of the Grand Army, with cannons taken from the enemy in the space of three months."

The Academy studied and puzzled for many weeks over the translation of these lines, and finally produced the following *chef d'œuvre*, which any one may read in raised letters upon a tablet over the door of the Column Vendome:

NEAP. POLIO. IMP. AUG.
Monumentum. belli. Germanici
ANNO MDCCCV.
Trimestri. spatio. ductu suo profligati
EX. AERE. CAPTO
Gloriae exercitus maximi dicavit.

Now, suppose a future CHAMPOLLION to be at work over this inscription, with no more clue to its meaning—history being lost—than the late CHAMPOLLION had in his researches into Egyptian hieroglyphics, and how would he translate it? Thus, beyond a doubt:

"NEAPOLION, a General of AUGUSTUS, dedicated this tomb of the war of GERMANICUS, in the year 1805, to the glory of the army of MAXIMUS, with money taken from the beaten party, under his lead, in the space of three months."

A good Latin scholar, without the assistance of modern history, would, I repeat, be likely thus to render the Vendome inscription of the French Academy. To proceed step by step:

Imp. Aug. was meant for Imperator Augustus—August Emperor, of course. But what is to prevent CHAMPOLLION from reading it Imperator AUGUSTI, a commander of AUGUSTUS? Nothing. So NEAPOLION lived about the time of the first Roman Emperor.

Monumentum means tomb, in Latin, or at least is often employed in that sense by both HORACE and VIRGIL, while the former uses *columna* for triumphal column. Here there was a safe precedent for the Academy to follow, but which it did not follow.

Belli Germanici is meant for "Austrian war," but the translator would be sure to read, "war of GERMANICUS."

Gloriae exercitus maximi stands for, "to the glory of the Grand Army;" but nothing can prevent CHAMPOLLION from rendering it, "to the glory of the army of MAXIMUS."

Therefore, NEAPOLION, living about the year one, erected this tomb of GERMANICUS to the glory of MAXIMUS, who became Emperor in 237, and he did it, too, in 1805! What longevity on the part of GERMANICUS, and what eternity on the part of NEAPOLION! But this is not all.

The Austrian campaign having been accomplished in three months, NAPOLEON desired the fact to be stated; and the forty linguists, instead of following the usual idiom of the Latin, and saying *tribus mensibus*, in three months, they adopted the incredible barbarism of *trimestri spatio*—in the space of a quarter. There is, of course, no sort of authority or precedent for this in all the classics.

Ducto suo is another barbarism, and if it means anything, certainly does not mean *under* but *by* his conduct.

Ex aere capto profligati is meant for "with the brass taken from the vanquished." NAPOLEON had said cannons, but the Latinists were very soon convinced that it was useless to seek for a word in that language representing a thing which at the time did not exist. They successively examined *tormentum bellicum* and *catapulta*, and finally chose *aes*—brass. Now, CHAMPOLLION, ignorant of the story of the Austrian cannon, would not be half as likely to render *aes* by brass as by money—its derived and more usual meaning in Latin. He would therefore conclude that the enemy had paid the expenses of rearing, in 1805, the tomb of GERMANICUS to the glory of MAXIMUS, in the third century, and that NEAPOLION had had something to do with it, at the very commencement of the Christian era.

I take it that there is nothing in the whole history of inscriptions and epitaphs which can equal this. DUMAS implores the Government to remove it, "at least during the period of the Great Exhibition."

Miss HENSLER, who leaves for America next week in the *Washington*, sang, several nights ago, at a private party, to an audience bidden to hear her. After having gained in Italy laurels rarely given to one so young—for she is but nineteen this month—it must have been gratifying to her to move, as she did, this chosen collection of concert subscribers to the echo. I hardly think I should have dared, on my own authority, to pronounce Miss HENSLER a very "sympathetic" singer; but an old gentleman, of the listeners, when the concert was over, declared "he had not had tears in his eyes before for three years." He is a better judge than I am; and his son, though the heir to a million, will be the VERDI and the THALBERG, united, of the rising generation; for he is already a pure, excellent and composer.

Miss HENSLER is the only singer whose uppermost notes ever gave me pleasure to hear. She utters them without the slightest grimace on her own part, or causing the least setting of the teeth on edge on *her* hearers'. It is a novel sight, too, to see a professional singer, one following the stage as a career, calling all the young ladies of her own age by their first name—being Eliza'd by them in return, and received and acknowledged not only as a prima donna, but as a belle, a favorite and a very good girl.

Strange to say, the Post-Office was slack enough last week to deliver to LIVINGSTON & WELLS one copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES, out of perhaps half a dozen that were sent. It was at once taken possession of and pretty carefully perused. As I had not yet received my own package from the Legation, I thought I would wait till the gentleman had finished. But I was somewhat dismayed at seeing him turn the paper inside out, and commence what appeared to be a somewhat lengthy letter from Florence. The wretch actually read it through! Perhaps, however, I ought to be better pleased, than if having begun it, he had stopped in the middle.

The theatres were long ago notified that they would be expected to do their share in maintaining the credit of Paris during the season of the Exposition. The Gaité has a colossal programme, which it will require the whole Summer to execute: the four parts or evenings of "Monte Christo." The first part is nearly exhausted already, having been played some forty nights, and not being new, but only a revival; the second part begins with the inauguration of the Palace, to be followed later by the third and fourth parts, which are to be reduced into one play, and performed on the same evening. The Poste St. Martin is preparing "Paris," a dramatic diorama in twenty-four set scenes, setting forth the history of that capital from the time when it was called Lutetia to the era of LOUIS NAPOLEON! At the Italians, there is to be an Italian prose company, with the tragedienne ADELAIDE RISTORI for the heroine: on the alternate nights, WALLACK and an English troupe will pass in review the allied literature of perfidious Albion. The Grand Opera is nearly ready with VERDI's "Sicilian Vespers." The Vaudeville theatres will of course play vaudevilles, in their own unapproachable style. The Gymnase will undoubtedly continue through the season with its "Demi-Monde," or Equivocal Society. Four parodies upon this comedy have all been successful. The Jardin d'Hiver will give weekly balls, that will last all night, and in which MUSARD will lead the orchestra.

Lord COWLEY, the manager of the Indigent English Fund, and who gives an annual ball in behalf of its finances, is preparing a semi-annual one, to take place next week. Lord COWLEY is as sharp as LUCAS, the eating-house man, who also means to profit by the inroad of Englishmen—only the less indigent they are the better he will like it.

As to the thousand and one schemes for relieving the foreigner of his surplus, it is needless to allude to them, except so far as to say that I believe they will end all in disappointment. The restaurant business is already overdone, like their roast beef, and the most pretentious of all, *Le Diner de l'Exposition*, has closed its doors, alleging as a reason, the necessity of repairs, which cannot be true, as the rooms were all new six months ago. The prices are overdone, too, the ancient fifty-cent dinner being among the things that were, having successively risen to sixty and to eighty cents. The proprietors are smitten with vertigo, and act on the supposition that all the visitors to the Exhibition, if not nabobs and milords, are at least indifferent to expense and inaccessible to the idea that four francs is a sum the double of two. This insanity has also seized upon landlords and lodging-house keepers, whose ideas have been raised to the very attic and tiptoe of folly. The landlords proper may perhaps make money, but it is more than likely that that intermediate class—between him and the tenant—the furnisher—will regret his share in the bargain. The furnisher engages whole suites of apartments, decorates them with his unsalable furniture, and lets them on his own account. The bare walls of a five-story house in the Champs Elysées have thus been let to an upholsterer for a season of six months, he to hand over to the landlord, at its expiration, not only the rent agreed upon, but the whole of the furniture, worth not less certainly than $12,000. The upholsterer is as sure of ruin as the landlord is sure of one hundred per cent. Paris itself, after all the most legitimate attraction, is clean, bright, gay, and rapidly filling up: the shop-windows offer the most wonderful display of wares of every description that was ever offered to the purchaser. I have never seen, even at New-Year, such variety, such quantity, such novelty, such arrangement, such combination of colors, such consultation of every taste—provided it be good—and such extraordinary knack at creating wants on purpose to supply them. Paris at one extreme, and Sebastopol at the other, form a striking and effective contrast—each worthy of becoming the eighth wonder of the world, and both perfect in their way.

The American Lunch, the establishment where only the liquor consumed is paid for, salad and yesterday's meat being bestowed gratuitously, is meeting with encouragement, though it cannot be said to have obtained more than a *succès d'estime*, as is said of dramas where the interest flags and where the style is below par. *Figaro* has lunched at this place, impelled by the laudable desire of discovering in what the speculation consists. He thinks he has learned. The liquor furnished is not proportioned to the quantities of heavier nourishment which the applicant is sure to consume, as long as it costs nothing, and a second glass becomes indispensable. This *Figaro* considers one of the beauties of transatlantic civilization, and exclaims, delightedly, *Vivent les choses d'Amerique!*

A café in this city, frequented principally by domino players, has a motto over the door taken from the Bible. This may surprise you, but when you read the motto you will be surprised still more:

"Beati sunt qui moriuntur in *Domino!*"

DICK TINTO.

HAVANA.

Relief from Blockade—Volunteers Disbanded—American War Vessels in Port.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, May 25, 1855.

We are relieved from the state of war, of siege and blockade, "under the circumstances," having established, by proof ample and satisfactory, the attitude of our people in loyalty and patriotism.

All the clouds that lowered upon our isle are dispersed, and in the deep bosom of the gulf buried, and our discontent soothed to the sunniest smile under the subtle guile of noble-hearted CONCHA. "*The circumstances*" are briefly alluded to in the repealing edict of the 23d, but every one is left to imagine what they can.

The volunteers are to be permitted to return to their ordinary avocations, except the negroes, who are to be *further* cultivated in their lofty aspirations of love of country and the white Christianity of their protective care.

The *San Jacinto*, Commodore MCCAULEY; steamer *Fulton*, MITCHELL, and sloop-of-war *Cyane*, WILSON, are at anchor in the bay. The *Fulton* arrived on the evening of the 22d, and the last, morning of the 23d, both from Key West. Others of the Gulf squadron are looked for. The Military Commission which has been occupied in purification of the Eastern Department of the Island, is dissolved, and all its unfinished work, turned over to the *permanent* commission and the garrote of Havana. The health of Havana is good, and the good from our boards makes the heart happy, &c., &c.

LATE FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KANSAS, MO., Sunday, May 20, 1855.

We have had another "speck of war." The political excitement gradually has been cooling off, till it was understood that the schemes which the fire-eaters had cherished, of coming here and tearing down the American Hotel, had been abandoned. But yesterday (Sunday) the infamous E. M. MCCREA, a man of property, living near Westport, with a company of satellites, came to the Hotel, fired up with the never-failing whisky, and indulged in the most profane and abusive threats against the landlord, the house, the Emigrant Aid Law, and the Yankees in general. One of his prominent bullies was from Kentucky, and another from Virginia.

Failing to provoke a quarrel here, they went down street, and commenced a violent harangue in front of the Post-Office, where several citizens were quietly waiting for the opening of the mail. At last MCCREA called the attention of one of his gang to a quiet young man sitting on the steps, *who had not said a word*, and expressed his belief that he was a d——d Abolitionist, because he "hadn't *looked* right" at another of the troop. Hereupon he was approached by a man with a club, who catechized him as to principles; to which the young man, (who has been for sometime a resident here, and is one of the best families,) returned laughing and civil replies, and, finally, as the doors opened, turned away to get his mail, upon which he was struck over the head with the club, and, showing no fight, the assault was continued till he succeeded in getting inside an open door, and the ruffian was repulsed by a bystander.

After this they returned to the hotel, and for half an hour kept up a vigorous fire of profane abuse on the Yankees, proclaiming that the time had come when every man belonging north of Mason and Dixon's line must leave Kansas, or go into the Missouri River. It was also announced that the hotel was to be destroyed that night. Finally, wearied with abuse, to which nobody responded, they left and held council; but the indignation of the citizens here became so manifest, that they finally abandoned all attempts against the house.

To-day they have been arrested, and the citizens are resolved that they shall be "put through." The feeling is very strong against them, and I think the consequences will be beneficial. This MCCREA has been the prime mover of the violent Westport resolutions, (endorsed by but few of the citizens,) and the community would get up a disclaimer, only that they hold the source in too great contempt.

A man named PHILLIPS has been taken from Leavenworth over to Weston and tarred and feathered, on the pretence that he assisted MCCREA in the shooting of CLARK. MCCREA remains in the custody of the United States troops.

I have some information touching Gov. REEDER, on which you may rely; and it may be news even to you in New-York, or it may not. He intends to return to Kansas in the latter part of June, with his family. Many of his influential friends in Pennsylvania are desirous that he should run for Governor or United States Senator in that State; but he is resolved to adhere to Kansas. And what is a wonder to some, he is fully sustained in his course here by the *President and the entire Cabinet*.

Mr. SMITH, the Agent of the American Settlement Company at Council City is here, and gives the most favorable accounts of the place. I mentioned this town in a letter to the TIMES written in March, and all that I then said seems fully justified. The location is most beautiful and healthful, and the whole city site appears underlaid with coal—*so plentiful is that mineral there*. The climate is remarkably pure and the water the finest in the Territory. The population of the neighborhood counts already by hundreds, and the Department has just given them a Post-Office.

The cholera has disappeared and general good health prevails. The weather is getting very warm. Emigration is light, though a good many families come in overland. *I am looking for a large accession in the Fall.*

This place I think is destined to be a town of importance. The location, the landing, and the shape of the river, mark it as the proper port of Kansas Territory. Did Eastern capitalists only understand the inducements it offers, we should soon have the means for improvement which are so much needed.

To-morrow the election for Representatives takes place in the contested districts. The ATCHISON Missourians have declared their intention to go *en masse* to Lawrence and vote, and if they meet with the least resistance, to destroy the town, and *kill every man, woman and child.* "Nits," they say, "grow to become lice." After that, they are to come here and destroy the American Hotel. Of course, this story, taken as a whole, is too preposterous for a moment's credence. In their great game of brag, they have this time overdone the thing. I don't think they will go to Lawrence at all, or meddle with the hotel.

It is getting to be pretty well understood here, and throughout Missouri, that this whole thing has been caused by a plot on the part of ATCHISON to regain political power; and a reaction has already taken place. Her pro-Slavery presses, even, are now beginning to speak in reprobation of the proceedings which have taken place. Only let Northern men be *brave and prudent*, and the end will be as it should.

The Missouri is rising, and freights are coming down. The Kansas is also up, and the *Emma Harmon* and *Financier* have both left Fort Riley.

Provisions are high, but the rise in the river will cheapen them. With the market which there will be here for some years, and the rich soil, what a region is that for the farmer! LITERAL.

Kansas—Pro-Slavery Ticket Elected.

From the Kansas Herald Extra.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, May 23.

The election passed off very quietly, without any fighting or disturbance. REEDER and his myrmidons cannot say this time, at least, that Missourians took the polls and Kansas was conquered by an armed force of "border ruffians." This was emphatically an election by the squatters—the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory. And notwithstanding the Free-Soilers rallied all their forces and obtained about twenty-five votes from the steamer *Kate Cassel*—the hands on the boat and several soldiers—yet they were beaten *four* to one by an overwhelming majority of the legal resident voters of the Territory.

The actual vote of the Free-soilers, excluding steamboat hands and soldiers, was not exceeding 100, while that of the Pro-Slavery was 561. Let us no longer hear Free-Soilers and Abolition letter writers say that Kansas was conquered by an armed force of "*border ruffians*." We have beaten them a second and third time, and will continue to beat them on every battle field and on every occasion.

This was REEDER's election, which the pro-Slavery party did not recognize as legal, and hence many of our friends took no interest in the election, and did not attend the polls, while our opponents did all they could to make a respectable show of votes. But they have been defeated—overwhelmingly defeated—and now, we suppose, they will be content to let our members have their seats, without another contest or "protest." No one, we presume, will now be found ready to swear that "many citizens were *deterred* from voting by the conduct of the Missourians." They must admit that they have been fairly beaten, and that *for* want of voters they must give up the contest.

The following is the official vote of the election:

W. G. Mathias, (Pro-Slavery)	566
A. Payne, (Pro-Slavery)	560
H. D. McMeekin, (Pro-Slavery)	561
Ednall, (Freesoil)	140
Gould, (Freesoil)	129
Fennock, (Freesoil)	141

Quaker Meetings.

Some of our cotemporaries are chuckling over the fact that though the Hicksites have been in yearly meeting all this week, we've not had even a shower yet. Just let them wait till the Orthodox friends go into session next week. If that doesn't start the rain we'll give it up that the old sign fails.

This week the male friends went daily in the Hester-street meeting-house, and the females in the Rose-street one. On Wednesday there was a public meeting of the people, when one man and two women preached.

New-England Anti-Slavery Convention.

FUN IN THE BOSTON MELODEON.

The Union to be Knocked to Pieces—A new Confederacy Ready Cut Out—Abby Kelly "after" the Spirits—A Bit of a Row—Sports of Anniversary Week.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29, 1855.

The "High places of Abolition" in Boston, as Mr. GURLEY called them, in New-York, two weeks ago, are to-day resonant with blatant appeals, the end and purport of which is, the entire, immediate and unconditional dissolution of the Union, the formation of a new Confederacy, and an upsetting of things generally. I have been greatly edified and mentally improved by the honest expression of the opinions in which the ladies and gentlemen of the New-England Convention have indulged. There is a religious joy in all they say, which takes shape more consistently than ever before, on the strength of the strong meat that the party found on the carcass of that ravening beast, the New-York public, whose latter end is better than the first; and which so much repented of the contumely it once cast upon the Garrisonians, that it launched forth honey, in rivers, to heal the wounds that our good Christian supporter RYNDERS mercilessly inflicted. These things, I say, strengthen the hands, and confirm the feeble knees of the Abolition folks, and a happier set than now smile and spout I never want to see.

There was pleasure to look at the contented face of Mr. GARRISON, the keen glances of ABBY KELLY FOSTER, the spasmodic conservation of ABBY's spouse, STEPHEN, who objected to the introduction of Spiritualism, the chink of the dollars that dropped into the Treasurer's open hand, the intellectual face of PHILLIPS, the black pepper that was showered around among the audience, and in the general enthusiasm, it was almost possible to pardon the vanity of BURLEIGH, who dresses in the style that makes his hair a study.

This morning, there was not much done that it is worth while to waste words upon. At the session in the afternoon, the rust of the organization being fairly rubbed off, and the banners of defiance thoroughly shaken out and flaunted abroad, the speakers "came out stiff."

Before the adjournment to supper, a bit of a row took place, ABBY KELLY becoming indignant at the impertinent interference of a "spirit," the story of which I must tell directly.

MR. FOSS ON RELIGIOUS BODIES.

Rev. Mr. FOSS was an honest, hearty, bluff, earnest, ungraceful gentleman of fifty Winters, who claimed that the Anti-Slavery people are all mixed up with the parties and religions. Yet the children sit down at the table and eat the viands, while the dogs—and by the canine appellation Mr. FOSS here meant the Anti-Slavery people—may pick up the crumbs. The spirit of the religious bodies is opposed to Anti-Slavery. So, it is very proper that Anti-Slavery people should have nothing to do with them. *If a man is convicted of being a sheep stealer, we feel under no obligation to associate with him*; and as in the lesser case, so in the greater. The only course to be pursued is a separation from all Pro-Slavery religious bodies and from all Pro-Slavery political parties—thinks Mr. FOSS.

A PATHETIC STROKE.

Mr. FOSS had a pathetic story to tell of an Indian female, who experienced lamentable sensations of grief when she missed a certain papoose, which in a storm on the coast, luckily clambered into a tree that stood convenient; and then cried for "Mamma." Now what a terrible thing it would have been, had anybody come between this woman and this child, and had forever separated them. Suppose some one had come, said our friend, to unclasp the hands of that tender infant and tear it from its mother's breast; what should you say? So with the child brought up from the hell of Slavery (pardon the word; it is literal;) we shouldn't push him back.

GOLDEN CALVES PREFERABLE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The worship of Government and idolatry of the Constitution is the most foolish idolatry that the speaker ever saw. The Israelites' worship of the golden calf (*vide* Scripture,) was sensible compared with it; for that was a worship of something which was at least *useful*. The Government of the United States, as now constituted, was pleasantly denominated as being as *infamous* and *devilish* as any that a human being is capable of preparing. Mr. FOSS, who, by the way, is a noted political New-Hampshire spouter and letter writer, celebrated in the last Presidential campaign—Mr. FOSS declared that he had no reverence, either for the Constitution or the Government. In fact, he was very remarkably radical. All on the side of Slavery he considered to be on the side of the "Gentleman in Black," and it is accordingly proper to turn away with loathing and disgust—as I do with this period.

SPIRITS CALLED—A ROW.

Mr. JOHN ORVIS was announced, or more correctly, Mr. ORVIS announced himself by a spasmodic rising from a back seat on the platform. Now, Mr. O. is a small man, with good teeth, eyes of blue that the women will think "lovely," a satisfactory smile, and very hirsute about the mandibles; but, though mild looking, is really fierce. He said, what seemed very suspicious at first sight, that no desire to foist a new *ism* on the Anti-Slavery platform was part of his purpose; a pretty plain intimation that something of an ism-atic character was forthcoming.

But the bud had an untimely nip, so soon as it was discovered to be a manifestation from Kingdom come—as it appeared to be after a world of quarrels, a spiritual communication from some friend of ORVIS', who is more of an ultra Abolitionist than he was when in the body.

THIN GENTLEMAN (AFTERWARDS DISCOVERED TO BE STEPHEN S. FOSTER, ABBY'S OTHER HALF,) ROSE.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. I don't object to free platforms, but I do object to the introduction of spirits upon them. We have no right to extend our sphere beyond the human race. [Laughter, a cheer or two, and general attention.]

Mr. ORVIS—But, FOSTER——

FOSTER—Our speaking ought to be confined to those who are in the body. [Renewed sensation.]

Mr. GARRISON—Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that our friend ORVIS is, so far as he goes, entirely in order. We do not yet know what it is that he has to present. Nothing has yet transpired that is extraneous in its character. We have everything to do with spirits, both in and out of the body, that will go strong against turning a human being into a beast. [Sensation subsides.] Let us hear what he has to offer.

Mr. ORVIS—I want to explain that this is an Anti-Slavery matter entirely.

Mr. FOSS—Mr. Chairman——

Mr. FOSTER—I do not object to this particular case except as a precedent.

MR. ORVIS GOES ON.

Mr. ORVIS finally got a chance to read. The "spirit" from whom the manifestation came must have had in life a development of "combativeness" that would have caused FOWLER's heart to leap with joy. The commencement was this sentence: "Individualities and socialities have their respective circles."

CLASSICAL EXTRACTS.

Whoever interferes with the rights of man is an unmitigated scoundrel.

The tendencies of this country are all downward.

Instead of a beacon light to the nations, this country has struck upon a deep black (?) rock.

The time has arrived when we should strike a blow for freedom.

Man, in conjunction with woman, should strike this blow.

But it is idle to strike any blows while the Union exists.

There is only one door of escape—*the formation of a new confederacy.*

The way to do this—*to call a convention of the free States, to unite with them the patriots of the Old World*, to incubate upon the eggs that the joint wisdom of the members may produce. Motto:

"*Universal Liberty.*"

Liberty to live, liberty to move, liberty to speak, liberty to seek one's individual happiness.

This programme—uttered with the unction of those mysterious communications which have turned wiser heads than that of Mr. ORVIS—has had the effect of a bombshell among the explosive materials that are packed into the Boston Melodeon hour after hour.

ORVIS made a long speech, full of earnest genuflection and fiery appeal. He arrived at the conclusion that the movement for freedom is a planetary movement. Anti-Slavery people are to take their lives in their hands. Jump for your lives—the Ship of State nears the rocks. The breakers already dash white beneath her lee.

ABBY FOLSOM thought the "spirit" was impertinent.

Mr. GARRISON entirely approved of the utterances of the spirit. Whether or not it was the spirit of ORVIS which had spoken, the spirit was entirely in order. He favored the idea of a General Convention of the Free States, to see how far they could agree in the formation of a new confederacy. The Slaveholding spirit is a devilish spirit—it is full of blood, &c., &c.

HENRY C. WRIGHT FAVORS DISSOLUTION.

Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT was energetic in a speech based upon the following pungent resolution:

Resolved, That while with *untiring zeal we seek the Dissolution of the existing Union*, in which slavery and slaveholders have equal privileges and protection with Liberty and the friends of Freedom, *we will also promote the formation of a Northern Confederacy, in which no man shall be held as a slave*, in which no man shall be allowed to be put on trial, on the issue—Is he a man or a chattel, a freeman or a slave; and in which slaveholders shall be regarded and treated as Robbers, Murderers, Pirates and other felons are regarded and treated.

Mr. WRIGHT didn't like the sentiments of Mr. ORVIS' "spirit" much better than ABBY KELLY did; but he thought that the idea of a Convention was a capital thing. He considered that a great deal has been done by the Anti-Slavery people. He crowed over the condition of New-York City in regard to the agitators. Four years ago it was impossible to procure them a place for a respectful hearing; now, crowds flock to hear Anti-Slavery speakers. All these things are encouraging. Mr. WRIGHT wants an immediate dissolution of the Union, a reconstruction of the Confederacy, and an elevation of the slaves to the pinnacle of greatness. He "pitched into" Governor GARDNER of this State, and affectionately exhorted the hearers of his harangue to remember him next Fall. Mr. WRIGHT definitively plants himself upon the *sanctity of Man*. What that is I don't know; but it is something good, no doubt, because Mr. WRIGHT and others like him declare that it will cause them to dissolve all connection with Church and State and Bibles, tracts and religions, that will not avow this sanctity as the cardinal one of all its principles.

But WRIGHT is literally a resolved man. He had two more resolutions to offer. Their purport was:

1. That that man's God is a false God, and his religion a false religion, and his politics a lie, which would reduce to, or continue in Slavery a single human being.

2. That it is the duty and privilege of all avowed friends of Anti-Slavery *to dissolve all connection with any Church and any State* that will not take Abolitionism as its fundamental basis. This action was demanded by the Anti-Slavery movement and by the interests of humanity.

MR. GARRISON ENDORSES.

GARRISON got up to say that he had an item to read from a little religious paper called the *Golden Rule*. It means, said he, after this fashion: "Is it not wicked to class the Infidel Abolitionists with Christian Abolitionists?"

Cries of *Yes! Yes!* and laughter.

"Is it not unjust that this should be done,"—asks the Editor whom Mr. GARRISON was toasting—"and will not the Lord visit for this thing?"

Great laughter, jeers and a general commotion, while GARRISON had a pleasant sneer upon his upper lip.

A VOICE—Where is that paper published, Mr. GARRISON?

Mr. GARRISON—At Cleveland.

VOICE—Cleveland is a great country.

STEPHEN FOSTER "AFTER" THEODORE PARKER.

The evening session was particularly spicy.

STEPHEN FOSTER occupied nearly the whole evening in a furious onslaught upon THEODORE PARKER, in the midst of which Mr. PARKER entered the hall, greeted by vehement and repeated cheering.

But FOSTER was not to be put down. He went back to review what he had said, and said it again for Mr. PARKER's benefit; and that gentleman was all ear.

FOSTER said he was happy to be able to speak for once of a clergyman to his face; his only regret was that Mr. PARKER was not a fair sample of the class. He objected to Mr. PARKER's Anti-Slavery programmes laid down in his New-York speech, and to the counsel he gave the Abolitionists.

Mr. PARKER—Allow me to say a word?

Mr. FOSTER—Certainly.

Mr. PARKER—I agree fully with Mr. FOSTER as to the sin of Slavery. Is there more than one point, that of a limitation of time, on which we disagree, Mr. FOSTER?

Mr. FOSTER—Every one, Mr. President. [Laughter.]

Mr. PARKER regretted that it was so; yet he considered that the Government could not immediately abolish Slavery if it would. The sooner the time is, the better, but the work must take some years.

Mr. FOSTER—I am happy that we can examine Mr. PARKER's platform together. The only way to abolish Slavery is to cut it up by the roots. I object to cutting off the limbs. If the tree gets top heavy, it will come down easier. So, too, FOSTER said he would not strike the Fugitive Slave Law from the Statute book, were he to have the power to do so. And every pistol fired in Kansas was, he said, music to his ears. [Laughter, cheers and a hiss.] FOSTER was sharp upon the man who hissed. The Government is nothing but a tool of the Slave power. [Great stamping of feet.] You may as well attempt to dam the waters of Niagara as to stop Pro-Slavery in this country without destroying it. You might as well put a plaster on a gangrened limb. Revolution is the only remedy.

STEPHEN said he liked to live, if he could live, free, and live a man; yet he weighed life cheaply when he remembered that every seventh family in this country is in bondage. He had a wife and baby, (ABBY's baby) and he allowed his affections to cluster around his domestic fireside; he was not a fighting man, yet he was ready to go in for revolutions, and calculated that he could receive blows if he did not give them, and would probably sink into a bloody grave. There is no way to meet the enemy (added STEPHEN firmly) but to reach his heart, grasp his vitals, tear out the life, and destroy him. At which there was a great sensation.

FOSTER then took up PARKER's programme, piece by piece, and, after demolishing it, pounced upon Mr. SUMNER, for which act also he was overhauled by a stranger in the audience.

MR. PARKER RETORTS.

THEODORE PARKER came forward to reply to FOSTER. Mr. FOSTER and I, said he, start from the same point: namely, that Slavery is a sin, or, in the words of WESLEY, the sum of all villainies. His purpose is mine. My purpose is his. We both aim at universal and unconditional Emancipation. Yet we have different ways of operation. Take forty ships, sailing from Boston as a point of departure to Liverpool; no two of them will sail exactly on the same course, nor is it desirable that they should do so. We may not complain because one craft finds it convenient to tack to larboard, while the other tacks to starboard. I do not ask any one to forego any plan of his own that is intended to accomplish the same end at which I aim. This, Mr. President, is all I have to say.

Whereupon Mr. FOSTER was extinguished.

THE SECOND DAY.

A SPEECH FROM ANTHONY BURNS.

The appearance upon the platform of ANTHONY BURNS, the Fugitive Slave, who was sent back to Slavery from Boston, just a year ago this month, was the signal for a great rejoicing among the faithful.

BURNS was warmly shaken by the hand by WENDELL PHILLIPS, and occupied a prominent seat. He is a thorough bred negro, with good reflective faculties, thick lips, flat nose, projecting under jaw; very well behaved, and evidently much satisfied at being on top of the wheel of fortune, instead of under it.

BURNS came forward and said:

MY FRIENDS: It is just twelve months to-day since I was dragged through State-street. I thank God that I stand here to-day a free man. This is the first Anti-Slavery meeting that I ever had the pleasure of being in. [Great applause.] I rejoice that I am here. I should have been glad to have had the pleasure to stand here twelve months ago this day. I shall not make any further remarks. I am here merely to let you know that I am yet alive and upon the land of freedom; that I may call my soul my own, and that I call no one *master* or *mistress*.

A VOICE—When you went away from Massachusetts, did you expect ever to come back?

BURNS—I did not expect that I should be purchased back, but I did hope that in two years I should be able to reach Canada. I had made up my mind never to be contented in Slavery, after I had felt the sweet breeze of a free air passing by. [Applause.] I intended as soon as possible to make my second escape. But now I am a man; or, if I am not a man, I hope to be, through the kind providence of God and the instrumentality of my friends.

BURNS spoke very briefly, but with tolerable fluency. He was very enthusiastically received.

FOSS THINKS THE WEST IS RIPE.

Mr. FOSS turned up again; giving his experiences of Western Anti-Slavery sentiment, particularly in Michigan and Indiana, in which States he has lately been lecturing. Every little log cabin, he said, has the *Tribune* in it, and the *Anti-Slavery Bugle* is going ahead too; and the scarcity of the Clergy is an additional incentive to the work. For a settler told FOSS out in Shiawassee County, that three things hadn't reached that part yet, because they were not ready to feed them. These three things were, [illegible] rats and crows and ministers. [Great applause.]

All these are encouraging symptoms in the vision of the congregations that throng together in the Melodeon.

STIFF RESOLUTIONS.

The Business Committee reported a long series of resolutions; one of which settles Gov. GARDNER, thus:

Resolved, That in Governor GARDNER's veto of the Personal Liberty bill and his refusal to remove Judge LORING, viewed in the *light of his past life*, we see no evidence of principle or of conscientious regard for law, but only *the absurd ambition of a little mind raised unexpectedly to an undeserved elevation*, and so intoxicated with the accident as to deem such elevation evidence of *fitness for still higher place*—that had he looked to the interests, the honor, the duty, or the laws of Massachusetts, he would have concurred with the Legislature; but seeking as he did, only to propitiate a party then expected to become National, *he disgraced the Commonwealth in revealing his own character*; and those recent events which have crushed his hopes and led him to seek reconciliation with the Anti-Slavery sentiment he once despised, have only served to manifest more palpably *the servile and creeping ambition which actuates him.*

PHARISEEISM AND RUFFIANISM.

These are mild terms employed in the following connection:

Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery movement needs no higher eulogy than the *fact*, that the combined phariseeism and ruffianism of the land are fiercely arrayed against it—that all that is vile, filthy, hypocritical, mobocratic and satanic, is seeking its utter suppression—that it repels from its advocacy the whole body of trimmers, demagogues, hunkers, and tories in the land—and that it gathers around it such as recognize and revere the eternal principles of justice, as are willing to be made of no reputation for righteousness sake, and such as choose to take their lot with the down-trodden and oppressed rather than with their proud and guilty oppressors.

That will do for another chapter of this farce. One more and I have done. Yours, B.

LONG ISLAND.

Cricket.

A match was played on Wednesday, by the residents of Brooklyn, on a ground situated on the Coney Island Plank-road, about six miles from the Ferry. The weather was delightful, and the attendance large. Some of the play was good, particularly WELSTED, RICHARDS, LABON, RUSSELL, and GADSBY, who has only one leg—he threw away his crutches and stood up like a man. The score is as follows:

HAINES' SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Youle, run out	2	run out	0
Reade b. Eastmead	0	b. Eastmead	0
Jaines b. Eastmead	1	b. Russell	0
Bagster, run out	0	b. Russell	0
Goodenough, run out	0	b. Russell	0
Pryor b. Russell	0	b. Welsted	0
Labon b. Welsted	10	c. Adams b. Russell	17
Eastmead b. Welsted	2	b. J. Eastmead	6
Haines, run out	2	c. Russell	[illegible]
Echeler b. Russell	1	b. Russell	[illegible]
Batchelor, run out	3	not out	[illegible]
Fletcher c. Hall	4	b. Welsted	[illegible]
Walker, not out	1	b. Welsted	0
Wide balls	2	Wide balls	2
Byes	4	Byes	1
Total	41	Total	[illegible]

CUTTING'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Welsted b. Pryor	1	c. Youle	0
Holleyly, run out	2	c. Youle	[illegible]
Andrews b. Labon	2	c. Youle	1
Russell b. Labon	17	c. Youle	0
Eastmead c. & b. Labon	1	run out	[illegible]
Robb b. Pryor	0	b. Echeler	6
Gadsby b. Labon	0	c. Labon	0
Lowndes b. Labon	0	b. Echeler	1
Cutting b. Pryor	0	not out	1
J. Holleyley c. and b. Labon	0	run out	0
Richards b. Pryor	10	c. Walker	0
Thompson b. Pryor	1	run out	0
Wide balls	1	Wide balls	1
Byes	1	Byes	2
Total	36	Total	15

To-morrow a match will be played at Hoboken, between the married and single of St. George's Club, and a grand match of Base Ball will also take place at the Red House, Harlem, between the Gotham and Knickerbocker Clubs.

Rumor.

It is currently rumored that the Democracy of all stripes are preparing to fire one hundred and fifty guns on Fort Greene in honor of the success of Mr. WISE in Virginia. It is also stated that they intend to avail themselves of this opportunity to get up a Union Mass Meeting. Every attempt heretofore having proved a failure, the guns may aid them somewhat. The firing will, at all events, attract a crowd.

Which is Right?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Erie Railroad people advertise that their Buffalo Express Train leaves at 6 A. M. But DISTURNELL's last Railway book says 7 A. M. Which is right, Mr. Editor?

Shad Fishery.

Wednesday was the last day of the shad-fishing season in the Hudson, and the fishermen were taking up the poles from the fisheries in the Hudson River. A larger number of shad than usual have been taken, and good prices obtained. The prices have ranged from $20 to $45 per 100. The average price has been about $35.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

TALES FOR THE MARINES. By HARRY GRINGO, Author of "Los Gringos." 1 vol. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.

The number of first rate naval novelists is very small indeed. SMOLLETT, the author of *The Post Captain*, (published nearly fifty years ago,) GLASCOCK, CHAMIER, MARRYATT, JOHNSON NEALE, MICHAEL SCOTT, and the author of *The Green Hand*, are all the English writers of note in this class. Among ourselves, only COOPER, HERMANN MELVILLE and Lieut. WISE, can fairly be placed in the foremost rank. Lieut. WISE chooses to write under the *nom de plume* of "Harry Gringo," and his new volume assures us that, if it so please him, it will not be very difficult for him to produce a yet more extended and regular sea novel, marked with incident and rich in character, not inferior to *Tom Cringle's Log*, or the *Cruise of the Midge*. The *Tales for the Marines* form one continuous story, full of moving incidents on sea and shore, in which the interest is well maintained from the beginning to the end. There is abundance of love-making, (that little Creole flirt, Antoinetta, was just the lass to create a heart-quake in the breast of a young reefer,) and there are some capital descriptions of domestic life, in town and country, in South America. We can readily imagine a man's commencing this volume when he entered the Railway cars at New-York, and getting so deeply interested in its perusal that, on his arrival at Albany, he had so lost reckoning of time and space as to doubt whether he had traveled one mile or a hundred and fifty.

Which: The Right or the Left? is a religious novel, (GARRETT & Co., publishers, New-York,) which exhibits considerable literary ability, and is much more readable than fictions of that class usually are. There are actually two heroes in this story. One is Samuel Leland, son of a country clergyman in the State of New-York, who, deeply imbued with practical piety, is a member of the Church of *Christ*. The other, John P. Townsend, a New-York merchant, is a member of the Church of *Society*. All through the work, these two churches, and these two men, are shown in opposition—the few who are really pious, in contrast with the many who worship fashionably, elegantly, and with more lip service. Leland, clerk in a merchant's store, does good by example and precept, in the circle to which he belongs; goes through much unmerited suffering, and dies happily as a Christian. Townsend, a millionaire merchant, passes through life prosperously, but his death is that of an unbeliever. By far the most striking portion of the work is that which, with singular truth and simplicity of detail, shows the last years of a man of the world, who has lived with only the outer gilding of Religion, and goes to his long and final account a nominal believer, after all. Eating some curious phrases, (such as invariably speaking of God as "the King," and of Christ as "the Prince," and perpetually addressing people with the words "You are one of *us*,") the book is well written. The scenes of many-colored life in New-York are well drawn, and we suspect that more great houses than one have sat for the portraiture of the great dry goods jobbing store, in which "Get money; honestly, if you can, but—get money!" is the reigning principle of action.

Ernest Grey, or the Sins of Society, by MARIA MAXWELL, is a story of New-York Life, written with considerable power, to illustrate the facts,—that the man who is once incarcerated in a prison is regarded as an outcast ever after; that the associations he forms while in durance vile are such as tend to demoralize and injure him; that poverty, which often leads to crime, is banned by the world as if it were criminal; and that prison discipline, in this State, has a tendency to injure rather than amend the culprit. There are scenes introduced into this story of barbarous cruelty perpetrated at Sing Sing, by brutal keepers, upon helpless prisoners, which were sadly true, as late as three years ago. "Ernest Grey's" sad career is traced in this book with great force and feeling. There is a glimpse of High Life in New-York, but the most pleasing portions of the story are those which relate how a brave heart, in the breast of a certain "Robert Kane," wooed and won a tender heart, the property of one "Lizzie Roberts," a charming incarnation of womanly worth. From first to last, the story possesses well-sustained interest. If, as we suspect, it is a first attempt, we augur well of the future performances of its fair author. We have to notice a singular error into which the authoress has fallen. Concluding with the marriage of Robert Kane, she sends him on a tour through Europe with his bride, and makes them "glide down the streets of Venice," and wander "by the banks of the Helicon."

In BYRON'S "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," there is this line:

"Fresh fish from Helicon! who'll buy! who'll buy!"

To which is appended a note: "Helicon is a mountain, and not a fish pond; it should have been 'Hippocrene!'" In point of fact, Helicon (now called Zagara) is a mountain which contains the fountain of the muses Aganippe and Hippocrene, and that in which Narcissus saw his own image. So much for wandering by the banks of a mountain! Published by T. W. STRONG, New-York.

The London Art Journal for May, (published by VIRTUE, EMMINS & Co., New-York,) is particularly rich in illustrations. *Those on steel are* IRWIN'S "Cupid and Psyche;" ARMITAGE'S "Battle of Meeanee," (both from the private collection of Queen VICTORIA,) and "The Temptation," after the statue of VANDE VENNE, which was in the great Exhibition of 1851. Not inferior in interest, particularly as illustrative of a pleasing memoir of the artist, are four wood engravings—splendid specimens of the art—after the principal pictures which made the celebrity of W. COLLINS, R.A., who died in 1847. These are "The Fisherman's Departure," "Rustic Hospitality," "Sunday Morning," and the well-known "Sale of the Pet Lamb." We also have sketches of four colossal statues, recently executed by KIRK, the young Irish artist, for the new Campanile in the principal Court of Trinity College, Dublin. They exhibit great power. There is an illustrative article on the Museum of Ornamental Art in London, and another by Mrs. MERRIFIELD, on "*Design as applied to Ladies' Work.*" This last seems out of place. There is absurdity in the idea of having descriptions and engravings, in a periodical devoted to Art, of gentlemen's slippers! Mrs. MERRIFIELD wastes her power, which is great, on such common-place details.

Woman in the Nineteenth Century, by MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI, has been republished by J. P. JEWETT & Co., of Boston, with kindred papers relating to the sphere, condition and duties of woman. The volume is edited by her brother, "with an introduction by HORACE GREELEY." This last, which occupies a page and a half, literally says nothing, but is mentioned on the title-page, in compliance, we presume, with the too prevalent practice of making the most of a popular name. The essay, or whatever it is, which constitutes the principal portion of this volume, has been out of print for some years, and may be acceptable to a numerous class. MARGARET FULLER was eminently one of the "strong-minded," and stamped her individuality—such as it was—upon the work. Of the "Miscellanies," now added, several will reward perusal, but many—such as a literary passage-at-arms with the *Courrier des Etats Unis*—are not worth preservation. A portion of the correspondence is liable to the same remark.

MARGARET FULLER'S *Summer on the Lakes* and *Letters from Europe* are to follow the present volume.

Our Countrymen; or, Brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans, (published by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., Philadelphia,) is a volume written and illustrated by the author-artist, BENSON J. LOSSING, author of *The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*. Composed on the broad and correct principle that biography is history teaching by example, it presents memoirs of 237 worthies, American by birth, adoption or services, and portraits of 103 of those, engraved with *fac similes* by LOSSING and BARRITT. A few distinguished females are introduced also. The book, with its pictorial aids to boot, ought to be attractive, as we are persuaded it will be useful, to the rising generation. We conceive it well adapted for use in schools and private teaching. In over 400 pages we have found only one slip of the pen,—where it is said of BENJAMIN WEST that, "finally, on the 11th of March, 1820, when in the eighty-second year of his *life*, he was laid by the side of REYNOLDS and OPIE, in St. Paul's Cathedral." They ought not have buried him until he was dead.

FROM C. S. FRANCIS & Co., the New-York Publishers, we have received *Chambers' Journal* for May. This is the original Edinburgh edition. Among the most noticeable papers is a notice of PARTON'S *Life of Horace Greeley*, which winds up with a denial that Mr. GREELEY is "so great a man as he is represented by his admirers. Persevering, good-humored, and perfectly moral and upright, he still belongs to the family of the 'wrong-heads.'" The most interesting paper is an account of Mr. BAILLY'S successful experiment in literally *weighing the earth*. There is an article also called "American Jottings," on our recent Inventions and Improvements.

UNIFORM EDITION OF CHARLES DICKENS.—We have received from T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, the first part of his new and uniform edition of "BOZ." It will be completed in twelve half-dollar volumes, or five dollars for the set. The first issue, containing DICKENS' latest stories (*Hard Times* and selections from *Household Words*,) is printed on good paper, with clear type, and is *not* ornamented by a somewhat coarsely engraved and apparently "used-up" portrait of DICKENS after MACLISE.

The APPLETONS have republished another of Miss YONGE'S novels—*The Two Guardians*. It is not as good as *The Heir of Redcliffe*," but considerably better than her pen-ultimate story of *Kenneth*. English society is sketched in a truthful manner, and the interior life of the upper middle class is freely laid open. Marian Arundel, the heroine, is a charming character—only a little too much of the pattern-woman order. The boy-baronet, with his knack of caricaturing, is an original, well-sustained throughout.

The two opening numbers of the *American Journal of Photography* (CHARLES A. SEELY, Editor) are before us. It has risen on the ashes of the *Daguerreian Journal*. A manual of Photography is here commenced which promises well. The Talbotype process (too little practiced in this country) is especially praised; but Mr. SEELY rather dogmatically assails FOX TALBOT, its inventor, who threw the whole process open to the world, for his "miserly conduct."

BUCHANAN on *The Culture of the Grape and Wine-making*, (published by MOORE, WILSTACK & KEYS, Cincinnati,) is interesting as a history of wine-grape growing in the United States. The Catawba is praised—but Mr. BUCHANAN does not explain how or why it is as dear as the most expensive sparkling champagne imported from abroad. The appendix, on the Strawberry cultivation, is full of interest.

First Readings from Modern French Writers—a very well selected collection of prose and poetry for schools, by GUSTAVE CHOUQUET, author of *First Lessons and Easy Conversations in French*, and published by ROE LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

The Rhode Island Election—The Way They Do it in that Little Plantation.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, May 30, 1855.

The great day of Rhode Island, and especially of Newport, election day, has come and gone, and I sit down to let you know how it passed off. Imprimis,—the day was very fine, made, it seemed, for the occasion, in the climate line it rivaled an Italian day. At 6 o'clock the evening before, the steamer *Perry* came into the harbor bedecked with flags, her decks thronged to their capacity for passengers—GILMORE'S excellent band enlivening the scene with good music. On board was His Excellency, the Governor, and the other State officers. They were received with a salute from the Newport Artillery Company, and the Governor was then escorted to his hotel, which was of course the Bellevue. Here, the largest part of the Legislature also took up their quarters. On election morning, a company of Providence Guards, with the American Brass Band, arrived in the *Perry*, when a procession was formed in the following order:

Gilmore's Cornet Band.
Artillery Company, Col. Carr.
American Brass Band.
City Guards, Providence, Capt. Winn.
Four Deputy Sheriffs.
High Sheriff, Newport County.
His Excellency the Governor and Lieut. Governor.
Secretary of State, Attorney General and General Treasurer.
Deputy Sheriff.
Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Dr. Choules.
Members of the Senate.
Deputy Sheriff.
Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Rev. Dr. Jackson.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Members of the House of Representatives.
BY INVITATION:
City Marshal of the City of Newport.
His Honor the Mayor and Mayor Elect.
Members and Members elect of the Board of Aldermen.
City Sergeant.
Members and Members elect of the Common Council.
Members of the Court of Magistrates.
The Clergy.
Citizens and Strangers.

They proceeded through some of the principal streets to the State House, a fine old building, erected in Queen ANNE'S time.

Newport was exceedingly full on this occasion, as it always is on election day. Steamboats and sloops kept bringing loads of passengers, all the morning, from Providence, Warren, Bristol, Fall River and other places. I must not forget Block Island, which sent her full proportion, and a very rough-looking set they were. The Lieutenant-Governor, a young law student in Providence, is one of her productions, but the Providence air had very materially altered his appearance. I got into the Senate Chamber and witnessed the organization of that body. You must know that that ubiquitous old gentleman, SAM, has been perambulating this little Commonwealth, and has excluded every one but his own sons from a share in the Government, Executive and Legislative, this year. The new men were awkward, and some of them, indeed, seemed doubly allied to their party, as their looks denoted that they knew nothing, at least about legislation. Gov. HOPPIN looked pleasant in the Chair, and as soon as the Senators had taken the oath, Rev. Dr. CHOULES was called on to pray. He rather plainly recognized the fact that God had kept our country out of sight until the proper time, and then revealed it as a home for the oppressed and wretched of all nations. He prayed that the eye of suffering, imploring humanity might never be turned to it in vain.

In the afternoon the ceremony of proclaiming the newly elected officers of State took place. As this is peculiar to Rhode Island let me describe it. The House and Senate meet in Grand Committee, and the votes being counted, the Hon. Speaker, as soon as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General and General Treasurer, have taken the oaths of office, orders the City Marshal to clear a passage to the balcony; he then says: "Mr. Marshal, proclaim to the good people that His Excellency, WM. WARNER HOPPIN, of Providence, has been chosen by the votes of this State Governor, Captain General, General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations for the year ensuing." This is then declared to the people, who are addressed as "gentlemen;" and then the artillery salutes each annunciation as it is made of the Officers of State; unfortunately, however, yesterday, for some unknown reason, the guns did not go off at the proper time. The Secretary of State is Hon. J. R. BARTLETT, the late Mexican Boundary Commissioner. "Maine Law" seems to have very little respect paid to it, as the Hotels and Stores are all in full flow, and doing a large business; but, I believe, by a long established usage, Egg Nogg is the vanity for election day. It is to be had at all the stores, and is called *Egg Pop*.

Arrivals were never so numerous so early in the season as at present. The Cottages are receiving their owners day by day, the Hotels are refitted and ready for custom. In a few days we shall have the annual visitation of the Quakers, and then "the season" is fairly open. QUOD.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

WEDNESDAY, May 30.

A quorum of the members being present for special business, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. After the transaction of some preliminary matters, it was moved and seconded that the Board go into Committee of the Whole upon the Normal School Report, document No. 8, presented from the Executive Committee, submitting additional by-laws for the government of a daily Normal School. That document having been recited by the Assistant Clerk, some trifling verbal amendments in its earlier clauses having been agreed upon, a motion was made for the adoption of so much as is contained on the second page of such Report, which being agreed to, the Committee proceeded to debate the adoption of the following section:

The Board of Trustees of each Ward shall be empowered to nominate for such Schools five pupils, who shall for twelve months immediately preceding such nomination have been scholars in the Grammar Schools of such Ward, and who shall possess the necessary qualification, as hereafter stated, who shall be entitled to receive a salary of $25 per annum, and be subject under such rules and regulations as the Executive Committee on Normal Schools shall prescribe, to do temporary duty in the schools of any Ward when necessity shall arise for their employment.

An amendment was suggested that the passage as to the payment of salary should be struck out. It was thought that *scholars* were already sufficiently *paid* in the education they received; it was establishing a new order of things—a bad precedent.

After some discussion the whole of such section was struck out and rejected.

Debate next arose upon the following section of the report:

No person shall hereafter receive a license from the City Superintendent, or be employed as teacher in any of our Ward Schools, until he or she shall have passed a good examination in English grammar, arithmetic, reading, geography, astronomy and algebra so far as simple equations inclusive. This by-law shall not operate so as to affect the position of teachers at present holding appointments.

It was moved to strike out astronomy, algebra, and simple equations. It was suggested to strike out "Ward" and substitute "Grammar" Schools. A long and tautological argument arose on the species of information requisite for those employed as teachers in the primary schools; during its continuance the majority of the Board were engaged in conversation with each other upon topics evidently more interesting. It was contended that such teachers ought to speak first-rate grammar to primary schools. Others who "did not intend to take up any of the time of the Committee," having delivered their opinions, and given instances of bad grammar, such as "it ain't no use, you can't do nothing with them," a quotation from the language of a teacher, ultimately the substitution was negatived, and the original clause was adopted, with the addition that the History of the United States should form part of the examination.

On the resolution being read

That section 1 of article 17 of the By-Laws be amended, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. There shall be a Normal School for the instruction of the female teachers employed in the several schools under the direction of this Board, which Normal School shall hold its sessions on every Saturday in the year, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on every Tuesday, from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M., with the exception of the Saturdays and Tuesdays falling upon the holidays prescribed by this Board; pupils in said Normal School shall be released from duty at the Ward Schools in which they may be engaged after the hour of 12 M. on each Tuesday, and the exercises of such Ward Schools shall be conducted during the afternoon session of that day by the several principals, assisted by such teachers as may not be members of the Female Normal School for teachers, and by pupils of the Daily Normal School.

The same was adopted.

Mr. RUTHERFORD, Nineteenth Ward, renewed the discussion on the clause as to payment. He was called to order; the principle of payment had been already repudiated.

Mr. RUTHERFORD, amidst much impatience and laughter, would substitute $100 for $25. On appealing to a vote, no one supported his proposal.

It was agreed to report to the Board, which was done. The meeting being special, some other questions were ruled out. To "take up the subject of the printing of the Manual" was permitted by the Chair; but, after a very desultory discussion, the previous question was raised by moving the main question, and the Board decided not to take *the matter up at this time*.

A motion was made to take up the Report of the *City Superintendent of Schools*. *Referred* to Committee on New Schools.

Document No. 10, relating to "a uniform rate of teachers' salaries," was next taken up. It recites that

The statute contemplates a *uniform rate of salaries throughout the City*, which appears to have been lost sight of by the majority report, and thereby not only the spirit but the letter of the law must remain inoperative. No salary should be based upon the attendance, except in the discretion of the Ward Officers, as experience has shown that in certain localities it is a matter of impossibility to have a large school even with the best of teachers. This arises from the natural condition of things, and by which no by-law of this Board can change, or vigilance of any one remedy, and recommends the following by-law:

SEC. 4 The maximum salaries for

	Males.	Females.
Principals Grammar Schools shall be	$1,500	$700
For Vice-Principals	1,000	475
For First Assistants	750	375
For Principals of Primary Schools		$550
For Vice-Principals		375
For First Assistants		275

Some modifications of these sums were suggested, and the question was *ordered to lie on the table*.

It was moved and seconded that 1,500 copies of the Manual be printed. Agreed on.

The report of the Committee on the Directory was brought up, and 2,500 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Board next called up the report of the *Committee on Elections and Qualifications in relation* to Trustee of the Tenth and Commissioner of the *Eighth Ward*. *This report was adopted.*

Some other unimportant matter having been transacted, after four hours of protracted debate, the meeting adjourned.

Don't Water the Crossings.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Can you not give to whoever is in authority, a "word to the wise" with regard to the watering machines which "go up and down" in our City, laying not only dust, but also the seeds of influenza, rheumatism and other disorders, to say nothing of consumption. Perhaps you will suggest that in passing over the crossings the dust-laying fluid might for the instant be withheld, and thus allow pedestrians, but more particularly ladies, to pass over dry-shod. That this would require but a little attention on the part of the cartman is clear, it being done in other cities.

The trial to one's amiability to return home after walking, with bedrabbled skirts and muddy shoes when the sky is clear and the air balmy, is not small, with the added presentiment of future coughs and colds. The remedying of this evil will, I am sure, call forth the warm gratitude of all who lay any claim to health, gaiter-boots, or patent-leather.

EXERCISE.

The School (No. 29) in the First Ward.

The greater part of the present population of the First Ward is composed of citizens of foreign birth, two-thirds of whom profess the Catholic faith, and it is from this class of families that Ward School No. 29 is supplied with pupils.

On the Register of the school we found in the Primary school 970, with an average attendance for the first six months of 704, over two-thirds of whom are the children of Irish Catholic parents. We visited the various class-rooms, twelve in number, and were surprised to find every child appearing so neat and comfortable, with such evidences of health and attention. We expected to find some unwashed and uncombed little ones among the hundreds present, but failed to do so in a single instance. This very desirable result has been accomplished by hard work on the part of the teachers, who visit the pupils at their homes, making the acquaintance of the parents and getting them interested in the success of their children at school. In this way hundreds of small children are collected in the Primary school, who would otherwise never find their way into the school-room.

There should be some improvements made in the Primary Department, such as the introduction of the Croton water and the removal of a partition in the rear building, between the class rooms occupied by the Vice Principal, when the school would be in all respects very comfortable. The school officers should attend to these matters immediately, before the hot weather sets in. Also a large bathing fountain should be supplied, as the teachers very often are obliged to wash and put in order the little ones in order to enforce their rule to permit no untidy child to enter the class rooms. The following are the names of the teachers in the Primary School: Marion Blair, Sarah C. Habie, S. Louise Pears, Josephine Hume, Amanda M. Huthwaite, Maria C. Martin, Elizabeth W. Carman, Amy B. Butts, Mary A. Oalsner, Caroline Probst, Ellen Comstock, Ann Dearden, Annie E. Van Beskerch, Emily B. Simmons. In the Girls' Grammar School there were on register 195, with an average attendance of 153 during the past three months. This school has increased during the year about one-third in the number of pupils in regular attendance, and is in a very promising condition. The teachers are: HARRIET A. C. HUTHWAITE, Principal; ELLEN A. FENWICK, Vice Principal; ELLEN M. HACKETT, SARAH L. BLACKBURN, C. AUGUSTA ALLEN, Assistants.

This school will accommodate 250 pupils comfortably; it has a Pianoforte and a fine corps of teachers. In the Boys' Grammar School the register was 240—the average attendance during the last three months, 210. The attendance has increased during the year about one-fourth, owing to the system of visitation adopted by the teachers and some of the school officers. The following are the names of the teachers: L. W. ANNAN, Principal; THOS. FANNING, JR., Vice Principal; EDWARD SCHWACOFER, JAMES B. TREANOR, JOSEPHINE MORRISON, ELIZABETH WILSON, Assistants. The classrooms in this school are airy and pleasant. The school will accommodate about 300 pupils comfortably. There was an Evening school kept in this house last Winter, at which over 400 men and boys were in regular attendance, and more than 200 were unable to obtain admission. This fact indicates that better and more extensive accommodations will soon have to be prepared to meet the wants of the Evening school. Should the School officers decide to apply for additions to their present buildings, we would suggest that a fine modern building containing a large hall overlooking the Battery would be a capital thing, as there is not a single place below the Park where a large public meeting of any kind could be held, with the exception of Trinity Church. We are happy to call attention to the noble manner in which our fellow-citizens of all creeds in the First Ward stand by the most important of our institutions—the Public Schools.

☞ The pupils of Ward School No. 18, Lexington-av. and Fifty-first-st., visited the Crystal Palace on Wednesday in charge of Mr. EUPHS. HIRST, Principal of Male Department, Miss ANNIE BARMAN, of Female Department, and Miss A. E. ROCKWELL, of Primary Department. The scholars, after countermarching round the fountain under the dome, dispersed through the immense building, viewing with much interest the many objects yet in the Palace—especially the gallery of paintings. Their fine appearance and good order in marching to and from the Palace attracted much notice, and reflect high credit upon the Principals and their corps of aids. The Trustees of this school are having erected a fine new building, to be opened in September, which will accommodate some twelve to fifteen hundred pupils.

Emigrants to the Old World.

Some attention has been claimed for the fact that 1,574 foreigners have returned to Europe since the 1st April last. A few others will sail shortly; so in round numbers the emigration may be taken as averaging, at the present season, 1,000 per month. Now, taking into account the fact that the enormous crowd of 320,000 persons arrived at this port since the year 1854, the reaction (even if it were steady at its present rate for 12 months) would only be a deduction of 12,000 from 320,000, or little more than one in twenty-six, who, from various causes, find it advisable to return. Of this number we have *no proof* that all are exclusively able bodied men; no doubt a fair proportion of them are women and children; many of them are persons whose health has been broken down by the severe Winter. We have reason to believe that the statement is correct that a considerable proportion of those returning are persons who have not been able to penetrate into the country beyond the limits of this city. *Why* they have not, might in numberless instances be explained, could we sketch the amount of rascality which is brought to bear upon the helpless crowd of strangers by the harpies that eagerly deceive, betray into drunkenness, vice and disease, and finally leave without a cent the poor wretches whose only hope is escape from our shores. Many, however, are able-bodied, and well supplied with funds, the result of their successful and well paid labors here; servant girls that have laid up enough to take them back to the "fine country of their birth" that they have dreamed of every night,—men who have gathered a handsome sum against a rainy day, and go back to get their old parents over with them, or to re-visit simply their childish haunts and greet the ould acquaintance. Some are doubtless restless fellows, who have not found the Paradise they looked for, and go back to learn if that is not one which they left in an evil day. The political importance of this return, however, we do not recognize. It may exist, but we fail to observe it.

Work Furnished by the Emigrant Commissioners.

The number of persons for whom employment has been directly provided by the Commissioners of Emigration during the last year, at the office in Canal-street, is 13,964—chiefly domestic servitude for the females, and farm labor and public work, as well as some handicraft occupations for the males. During the first three months of this year the Commissioners have adopted a novel and excellent system, which is that of opening a channel of communication with the farming population of the Western States. By this instrumentality more than 2,000 emigrants have been provided with employment at farm service, either at the expense of the Commission or at that of farmers requiring such labor. More than 2,000 letters have been written and answered, in reference to this business, during that short period.

The Fire in Ann-street.

The fire in Ann-street on Wednesday night did not prove so destructive as at first supposed.

A large portion of the material in Mr. TROW'S establishment was saved—the loss of property there, however, amounts to between $35,000 and $40,000,—which is fully covered by insurance in the following offices:

Pacific	$3,000	Webster, Boston	5,000
Northwestern, Oswego	2,000	Fulton, New-York	2,000
Pennsylvania, Pittsburg	4,000	Mechanics', New-York	2,500
Franklin, Philadelphia	5,000	Hamilton, (on the Directory,) New-York	5,000
Fireman's, New-York	5,000	Merchant's, New-York	2,000
Ocean, New-York	2,500		
Granite	2,500	Total insurance	$41,000
Atlantic, New-York	2,500	Total loss about	$35,000

The damage done to the *Directory* has not yet been ascertained. If the copy has been preserved the work will be immediately issued, otherwise the publishers will again canvass the City.

The buildings Nos. 49 and 51 belong to the Holbrook Estate. They were damaged by the water to the amount of about $6,000, and are insured in the Knickerbocker and Lombard offices for $2,500 each.

Mr. PUTNAM, the publisher, lost by this fire the whole of his duodecimo edition (15,000 copies, in sheets,) of IRVING'S *Life of Washington*, and the wood-cuts of the work on *Industrial Art*, costing originally about $12,000, together with printing paper to the amount of $1,000. Mr. P.'s loss is partially covered by insurance.

We are glad to learn that none of the manuscript of IRVING'S work was destroyed before publication.

The establishment of Messrs. MORRELL, DONALD & Co., No. 53, was flooded with water, and the stock thereby damaged to the amount of about $1,000, upon which there was no insurance.

LOUIS DUBE, metal refiner, who occupied the corner floor of No. 51, suffered some trifling damage from water. He is fully insured.

No serious accident resulted from the fire, but Messrs. M. V. B. YOUNG and JOSEPH BARKER, compositors in the employ of Mr. TROW, were badly burned about the face and arms while making their exit from the burning building.

Mayor's Office.

From the Complaint Book we make the following extracts:

CONTENTS OF AN OMNIBUS.

R. Robinson writes that the other afternoon he rode up from Fulton Ferry in Third-avenue omnibus, No. 552, and according to a *census* taken on the spot, the contents of said omnibus were: 15 adults, 1 child, 1 large clock, 1 good-sized dog, 5 bundles, 2 baskets, and any quantity of fragrant perfume.

CITY IMPOSITIONS.

That clothes stuffers, pocket-book droppers, unlicensed emigrant runners, and boys selling obscene books, are in the habit of walking through Cedar, West and Cortlandt streets, and plundering strangers (from the country,) most unmercifully.

BOYS AND LOAFERS.

That a gang of loafers assemble at the corner of Allen and Hester streets, and insult ladies as they pass.

That rowdies and boys gather around and in the rum shops corner of Ridge and Broome streets; also corner of Ridge and Delancey streets.

That boys and loafers congregate at the northwest corner of Spring and Mott streets, and annoy the neighborhood.

THE PUBLIC UMBRELLAS.

That there are a great number of short awnings throughout the city, extending only part of the way across the sidewalk; in rainy weather these awnings are very offensive.

New-York Union Theological Seminary.

At the late session of the New School Presbyterian Church, Rev. Prof. SMITH, of the Union Theological Seminary, in this City, submitted a report:

"This Seminary has now been in existence for nearly eighteen years, and in that period has educated about 490 students. Its Faculty consists, at present, of three Professors and a teacher of Hebrew. The Chair of Church History is now vacant. At the last Anniversary, held in New-York, May 8, twenty-six students received their diplomas of graduation. Of this number six are to go into the Foreign Missionary field. About one-quarter of the members of the Seminary have given themselves the work of Foreign Missions. The whole number of students connected with the Seminary the last year was one hundred, two having entered after an annual catalogue was issued. They came from all parts of the country, and this helps to bring the different portions of the Church into closer fellowship. The tone of religious feeling during the year has been unusually elevated; the interest in the missionary work, both in our own and other lands, is gradually deepening. The students are extensively engaged in various evangelical labors in the City of New-York, and our expectation is, that such work may come to form a regular part of the training of all our students for the ministry. The endowment of $150,000 is now complete and paid in. The Seminary is still dependent upon the annual contributions of the churches for somewhat more than one-third of its annual expenditure. The library of the Seminary has increased more than 1,000 volumes during the year, by donations from JAMES LENNOX, Esq., C. O. HALSTED, Esq., and others; and by purchase about $500 are annually devoted to it. The whole number of volumes is between 23,000 and 24,000."

☞ The Buckley Minstrels advertise their readiness to arrange with American composers for good American Operas. Surely, the Opera is becoming a popular institution.

☞ The Public Carmen's Society will make a public parade on Monday. The Mayor has consented to review them in front of the City Hall on the occasion.

☞ The book publishing house of EDWARD H. FLETCHER, in the New Bible House, Nassau-street, is advertised for sale, "by order of the assignees."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 1707, 1674, 18, 20, 21, 25, 895, 3, 27 to 34.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 175, 345, 28, 10, 7784, 777, 228, 476, 432, 918, 388, 408, 304, 940, 941, 134, 220, 966, 971, 975, 979, 980, 985, 987, 990 to 996, 683, 998, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1006½, 1000 to 1013.

Decision in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 31.

TOWAGE—LOSS OF BARGE—NEGLIGENCE.

Jacob Shurts, libellant and appellant, vs. The Steamboat New-York.—NELSON, J.—This libel was filed by the owner of the barge *Hero*, which was sunk in a storm on the North River on the night of the 2d of August, 1854, near Yonkers, while in tow of the tug *New-York*. She was loaded with 213 tons of coal, and was stationed in the middle of the front tier of the tow, on the larboard side of the tug, which consisted of three boats.

Several grounds are taken upon the proofs, which are voluminous, in the case, in order to establish gross negligence on the part of the Master of the tug, under the circumstances of the violence of the storm in which the boat was lost,—such as that its position in the tow was an improper one; that the tug was moving at too great speed at the time; that she should have come to an anchor or detached the boat from the tug, so as to have prevented it from being drawn under and sunk.

We have looked into this case with a view to these several grounds of complaint against the conduct of the tug, and agree with the Court below that neither of them is sustained by the proofs. On the contrary, the clear weight of the evidence is, that the sinking of the barge is attributable either to the effect of the storm that prevailed without the fault of the tug, or to the negligence of the master in not properly securing the forecastle hatch, in consequence of which it was forced open by the breaking of the water over, and letting it into her hold. This hatch, as described in the testimony, was covered with a box on combings rising from the deck, fitting tight, without any other fastening.

The other two hatches were secured with hooks and staples, as this one should have been, or with bars properly fastened, which is better, and has since been adopted. The master of the barge, also, is not altogether free from blame, after the storm had arisen and danger apprehended, as he neglected to watch this ill-secured hatch after his attention had been called to it by some of the hands on the tug. We think the decree below, dismissing the libel, right; and affirm the decree.

For libellant, Messrs. Owen, Betts and Vose; for appellee, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley.

Madam Sontag's Jewelry—Its Value—Attempt to Forfeit it for Non-Payment of Duty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 31.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. One small Box containing Diamonds and Jewelry.—This case, which was commenced yesterday, was brought by the Government to forfeit a quantity of jewelry as having been introduced into the country without the payment of duties. The jewelry was claimed by Mr. Theodore Christ, for whom appeared Mr. L. B. Shepard.

The prosecution called as a witness, first,

William B. Wood, who said: I am in the jewelry business, in the employ of Mr. Young, of No. 19 Maiden-lane; I know Mr. Christ; he is an importer of jewelry, and deals in diamonds and precious stones; I have dealt with him frequently; have bought jewelry of him; he is now in Nos. 175 and 181 Nassau-st., but was in Broadway, corner of Duane-street.

Mr. McKeon proposed to show an interest [illegible] in Christ's stock, but the offer was overruled by the Court.

Four years ago he proposed to import goods for me, for which he was to charge a certain commission; he said he had a large acquaintance abroad, and he could buy cheap, so as to undersell; that he could import them lower than any other house, and that he could sell them for less; I have had a conversation with him about taking off the duty on precious stones, which arose from the newspapers talking about it; he said dealers might then import goods more freely; if there was no duty on them, there would be no fear or hesitation in dealing in them; but now there was difficulty; he had had difficulty with the Custom House, and had now to be careful to whom he showed his goods; all people are careful about it; I am careful to whom I show ours. I have seen diamonds, &c., on his table; there is a large safe, containing jewelry, on his first floor; the stones he keeps in his private room, up stairs; I saw them within three or four months, shortly before the seizure.

Cross-examined—Christ is a manufacturing jeweler; manufacturers have patterns which are valuable; if a manufacturer should show a shrewd man through his stock, he might pirate his patterns.

Moses T. Odell—I am Assistant Collector; I know Christ; made a seizure at his place in Nassau-street; we went there in consequence of information; we inquired for Christ; a young man said he was not in; I made known my business and said we had come to take possession; I said we would of course give him the opportunity of showing that the goods had paid duty, and that he might prove his goods; Mr. Shepard came in and Christ declined to prove any of his stock; we then sealed up the goods and said we would come again next day; we released all the goods but those in this box; the stones, set and unset, we determined to seize; we said we did not wish to give him trouble, and would take the stones, and he might come next day and prove them; Christ said some of them belonged to other persons; the means of telling if goods have passed through the Custom-House are by the marks on the manifest, the invoice, the entry in the Surveyor's office, and the permit; can't tell very well.

Cross-examined—We were in possession two or three days; we left a large portion of the stock there; we did not wish to do anything except what was just right; we wanted to be certain.

William T. Prall—I am an examiner in the Custom-House, and my department includes jewelry and precious stones; I know Christ, but don't remember to have seen any invoices of diamonds or stones for him; I remember the seizure on March 15, 1855; these goods were found there; I think they are of foreign manufacture.

The witness picked out several articles as of foreign manufacture.

The value of the whole was appraised at $6,471; the only effort I have made to find out if these goods went through the Custom-House, was to obtain the last invoices; I did not find these marks on any invoice; Mr. Christ pointed out one parcel of diamonds as belonging to Mr. St. John, who afterwards claimed them; Christ said he had purchased a large portion of the diamonds of Mr. Geo. Christ, and that they had been Madame Sontag's.

(It was admitted that these were the diamonds.)

Cross-examined—A good many of Christ's invoices are lost from the Custom-House.

A number of designs for jewelry were shown to the witness, and he said, "Articles of these designs are manufactured here; foreign workmen give the foreign finish; Christ brought out a lot of foreign workmen; if a foreigner were to come here and make the same article I could not tell the difference; I have seen Madame Sontag at the Opera, splendidly arrayed in jewelry; I never informed of her; I don't know of any permit given to her.

Edward W. Burr—I am a manufacturing jeweler, at No. 315 Broadway; know Christ and have dealt with him; he went to Europe in June or July, 1854; think he came back about Thanksgiving; he said he had been pretty severely handled by the Collector on his return; I did not ask him if he had got any goods ashore; he laughed about it and acted as any one would whose baggage had been overhauled.

Alexander Isaacs—I am an Inspector, and was present at the seizure; Christ said he had purchased most of the diamonds from Madame Sontag; he did not say any of the goods were American; said he would come next day and prove the goods.

Cross-examined—I got the search-warrant on information which I received; I decline to answer who gave the information.

Some other important testimony was given, when the prosecution rested, and the defence read the deposition of George Christ, as follows:

I am an importing merchant in the City of New-York, of the firm of Spies, Christ & Jary; I know Theodore Christ, the claimant; he is my cousin; I have examined a box containing diamonds and jewelry now in the possession of the Collector, and identify a bracelet made of gold and enamel set in precious stones, diamonds and emeralds, and labeled No. 852; I bought it in Germany in 1851, June 16; that was my wife's birth-day, and I gave it to her as a present; she brought it to this country with her effects in May, 1852, and afterwards exchanged it with the claimant for some other things; I am intimately acquainted with Count Rossi, and was with Mad. Sontag, his wife; she lived with me when here; I am the administrator of her estate; she died in Mexico, June 17, 1854; Count Rossi came on to this City with the goods she had with her at the time of her death; she had left here, in the possession of myself and my wife, her jewels and valuables, except some few, which she took with her; she had about $10,000 worth of jewelry, consisting of bracelets, earrings, rings and other knick-knacks, diamonds, emeralds, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones; these came into the possession of Count Rossi; part of them he sold to Theodore Christ, to my knowledge; I got from Mr. Christ, for Count Rossi, some $4,000, and some $2,000 or $3,000 more he gave Count Rossi himself; I cannot identify any of these stones; they were broken up by Mr. Christ after he got them, to make up again, and therefore I cannot now tell the very stones; they were of different sizes and quantities.

Cross-examined—The bracelet I gave my wife cost me about $160; I paid no duty on it; it came over as personal effects of Mrs. Christ; she came passenger in the same ship in which it was imported; no duty was ever paid on the diamonds belonging to Madame Sontag; they were all of them brought as personal baggage, and at my application, Collector Maxwell gave her a free permit; there may be among these some which she got in this country; no entry of them was made at the Custom-House; it was a permit to land their baggage without inspection or examination whatever; there were about ten cases or trunks; they came in the *Arctic*.

The testimony being closed, the case was summed up, and Judge INGERSOLL having delivered his charge, the Jury, without leaving their seats, found a verdict for the claimant.

Mr. Shepard objected to the Court's allowing a certificate of probable cause—but the Court granted it.

One of the jurymen stated that the Jury would have been glad, if they could, to have given the claimant damages for the detention of his goods.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—MAY 31.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Griswold vs. Finch.—This case was tried before Hon. Justice Campbell in February last, and the facts at that time fully reported in the TIMES. The suit was against the proprietors of the Knickerbocker line of stages. Dr. Griswold, the plaintiff, was one day riding down Carmine-street when he was run into by one of the stages of this line, and his gig upset and he much injured. He sued the proprietors, but on the trial the jury were unable to agree, and so a new trial was ordered.

Yesterday the case again went to the jury, who, after consulting for some hours, came to the conclusion that they could not agree, and were therefore discharged. We learn that his Honor Judge OAKLEY ordered the case to be put down on Monday's calendar, on which day it will be again tried. The jury in this case stood eleven for the plaintiff, and one for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Chauncey Schaffer; for defendants, L. A. Lockwood and E. Stoughton.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

ACTION ON A LOST NOTE.

Des Arts and Hemer vs. Leggett, et al.—The defendants in this case, doing business in this City under the firm name of Leggett Brothers, made their promissory note, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1853, at six months, to their own order, the sum of $242 13. This note was endorsed to J. H. Benedict & Co., and was by them transferred to the plaintiffs in this action. While the note was in their possession on the 8th day of March 1854, it was destroyed by fire.

The plaintiffs sue to recover.

The defendants admit the making and the destruction of the note. They aver that about the 8th day of March, prior to the maturity of the note, and while it was in the possession of Benedict & Co., they assigned it back to Leggett Brothers, for the consideration of thirty cents on the dollar, subject to the following condition: That whereas the said Benedict & Co., before that time, claimed to have had business transactions with the plaintiffs in this action, out of which they were at that time apprehensive that litigation might arise between themselves and the plaintiffs, and that the said promissory note might be necessary to them for the purposes of said apprehended litigation, that therefore it was, by said instrument in writing, expressly stipulated and understood between the said Benedict & Co., and the said Leggett, that nothing in the agreement of sale of said note so made, should in any way operate as an absolute assignment or transfer of the interest of said Benedict in said note as might in any event interfere with, or prevent the disposition or appropriation of the same by them, in case it might be necessary for the purpose above-mentioned.

The litigation which Benedict & Co. were fearful would ensue, did not arise, and the defendants claim that, therefore, the note became, and is now, the property of the defendants.

The defendants also charge, that the plaintiffs knew of this assignment, and that the note was transferred to them *after* the maturity thereof.

Still on trial.

Sandford, Porter and Stelling, for plaintiffs; Dusenbury and Eastman, and Mr. D. D. Field, for defendants.

Literary Festival.

From the Boston Transcript, May 30.

A few of the friends of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, the newly appointed Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres in Harvard College, gave him an elegant complimentary dinner at the Revere House yesterday. Professor H. W. LONGFELLOW, Mr. LOWELL'S predecessor at Cambridge, presided; Professor FELTON occupied the chair at the opposite end of the table. Professors PEIRCE and AGASSIZ, HOLMES, PARSONS and EMERSON, the poets, and other of the literary men of Boston, Cambridge and the vicinity, were present. Mr. LOWELL will leave for New York to-day. He expects to embark for Europe on Friday, and upon his return home will assume the duties of his professorship at the University. He will find many friends and admirers abroad, and the best wishes of a wide circle at home will be sure to follow him while there, and to greet him upon his return.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1855.

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Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

☞ The Great, Grand Blow-Out of the Democrats of Tammany, over the defeat of the N. K.'s by Mr. WISE, we allow to speak for itself at length on another page.

What is Louis Napoleon's Mission?

A good many piously-minded people were shocked, even in England, at the blasphemous declaration of LOUIS NAPOLEON, after he had been shot at by the fanatical PIANORI, that he had nothing to fear from the assassin while his mission remained unaccomplished; and we have been rather surprised that the English Press has not had the curiosity to inquire what that mission might be. It is very certain that NAPOLEON the Third is a fatalist, like NAPOLEON the First, and believes himself Heaven-appointed to accomplish some great work—but what that work may be, does not seem very clear from his present proceedings—and as he is bent upon doing, and is altogether unscrupulous in the means he employs to aid him in his mission, it is a subject of fearful interest to Europe to learn what the mission is which he imagines God has designed him to fulfill.

When LOUIS NAPOLEON was on trial for what was universally considered a mad and thoughtless attempt to overthrow LOUIS PHILIPPE and place himself upon the throne of France, previous to his confinement in the prison of Ham, he said: "My defence is my mission—my mission is to avenge Waterloo!"

But how is he to avenge Waterloo? How can he avenge Waterloo? His dating an imperial edict at Windsor Castle, his humiliation of the British army by showing the superiority of the French, the adulations of the British Press, and the banquet in Guildhall, it seems, are all insufficient to avenge Waterloo. The mission of this new Tamerlane is not completed. Something more remains to be done to avenge Waterloo. *Perfide Albion* is not the sole power to be humiliated. There are other nations that figured at Waterloo and aided to produce the disaster of Waterloo. Austria, Prussia, Russia, must all be sacrificed to appease the vengeance of this mysterious man with a mission.

England and Russia are both paying their portion of the penalty, which the boasted victory of Waterloo has entailed upon them, and Austria, Prussia and Sweden are yet biding their time. Those great powers seem to have a prescient apprehension of the punishment in store for them, and are too terrified to swerve either to the right or the left while the suspended curse is ready to fall upon their heads.

It is truly wonderful that they have not long since seen that their only chance of escape must be by uniting against the power whose enmity is not less fatal to them than his alliance. Austria, Prussia, Sweden and Russia, might keep the avenger of Waterloo and his duped ally at bay, and soon put an end to his mission; and we see indications in the accounts received by the *Pacific*, that the Northern powers are about to fulfill their mission and unite for their national preservation.

England is in the toils of the charmer and cannot escape; she has been lured into a war without knowing why, and is trying to escape, but don't know how to do it without loss of national honor. If she backs out she is degraded, and if she continues she is lost. "The leading men of England," says the London *Times*, "manifest an unaccountable desire for peace." And they well may. They are losing everything by the war—the existence of the aristocracy is endangered by it, and they have nothing to gain by its continuance. They begin to perceive that they are only aiding LOUIS NAPOLEON to fulfill his mission—his mission to avenge.

The condition of Europe has never been in a more critical state than at present, and we look with anxious expectation for every new arrival from the other side, for the long-impending crisis must by and by be announced, and there will no peace until the mission of NAPOLEON the Third shall be either accomplished, or his power be utterly overthrown.

☞ The *Sun* libel suit, or as it is called, "The Great Emigrant Runner Case," has terminated,—the Jury bringing in yesterday a verdict *for the defendants*. More liberal and enlightened views are beginning to prevail in the community with regard to the law of libel. Meanwhile that the scores of indignant people who construe all pleasantries of newspapers that are presumed to reflect upon *them*, and such publication of a fact that does not happen to flatter them, as a libel, may not waste their money and spirits in bringing libel suits foolishly, we republish the following. Better—nervous and exceedingly sensitive people—cut it out and carry it in your pocket-book, as STEPHEN ALLEN did *his* excellent rules of conduct.

An Act in relation to Libel. Passed in Senate, April 1, 1854.

SECTION 1. No reporter, editor, or proprietor of any newspaper, shall be liable to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, for a fair and true report in such newspaper of any judicial, legislative, or other public *official proceedings* of any statements, speech, argument or debate in the course of the same, except upon actual proof of malice in making such report, which shall in no case be implied from the fact of the publication.

SEC. 2. Nothing in the preceding section contained shall be so construed as to protect any such reporter, editor, or proprietor, from an action or indictment for an libellous comments or remarks, superadded to and interspersed or connected with such report.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Irish Emigration and the Irish Clergy.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Irish who arrive in this country, after a short residence in it, and an amalgamation with the business and habits of the native-born population, betray a similar freedom of opinion on all matters of politics and religion, —*especially the latter,—while as large*, and perhaps a larger portion continue to place that full confidence and authority in the jurisdiction of the clergy which they were in the habit of according to them in the "Old Country." JOHN MITCHEL had two opinions about the "Head of the Church,"—one on the Spiritual, the other on the Temporal head,—the first regarding him as Bishop of Rome, the second as Prince Pope, and took the Republican liberty of denying *in toto* the right divine of the latter, while he had every toleration for the former. This is the exact distinction made by that portion of the Irish adopted citizens first alluded to. In taking the naturalization oath of allegiance to the Republic, they denounce and renounce all allegiance to foreign princes and potentates, bundling in the Prince Pope with the number at the same time that they profess to be as good Catholics, and to have as zealous a respect for Catholicity, as that other portion of their countrymen who look upon the Pope's person and character as entirely too sacred to be analyzed by the rules applicable to other heads of Governments. The press which speaks or leads the sentiments of the adopted citizens are sufficiently distinct on the points, —the *Citizen* having no more recognition for the Prince Pope than for Prince NAPOLEON,—*Brownson's Review* and its echoes openly worshipping both, the Emperor only less than the Pope, because he achieved more than any other to keep the latter on his throne.

By recent accounts from Ireland, it would appear that the people there are diverging from that acquiescence to clerical rule which they have credit for. Notwithstanding the Dublin *Telegraph*, the paper of largest circulation in Ireland, and rabid organ at once of the Catholic Church and the English State, and which has been horrified at the opinions of Irish Catholics in this country, has strenuously opposed emigration to the United States, for the double purpose of augmenting the British army and keeping the Irish Catholic from "the persecution of Know-Nothingism"—still emigration takes place.

Notwithstanding that parties from this country have traveled through Ireland lecturing, holding up WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON as no Democrats, abusing this country as the "Angel Gabriel" here abused the foreigners and Catholics, and, as the recognized mouthpiece of the Catholic clergy, warning the Irish not to come to the United States, and exhorting them to go to Canada—still emigration is progressing to the former.

Notwithstanding that the clergy, as well here as in Ireland, have been for some time drawing miserable pictures of the prospects awaiting the Irish peasant in America—notwithstanding that Canada is "regarded as the land of promise, where all creeds and classes can enjoy perfect liberty, though under 'British rule,'" still the London *Times* has to chronicle the fact that "crowds of peasantry are daily leaving" for America, and to admit that "even the thundering voice of JOHN of Tuam" (the lion of the fold of Judah, as O'CONNELL called him,) is powerless to stay the flight of his erratic subjects.

Notwithstanding that the Irish peasantry are invoked in the name of that religion, and by that power, supposed all potent, and advised, in the words of a West of Ireland organ of both, that "a quiet death in the old land of the saints, with the aid of religious consolation in that awful hour, is better than contact with the awful demoralization and almost total absence of religious comforts" (not very complimentary this to the priesthood here) "which await the emigrant beyond the Atlantic"—still the words are vain, are disregarded, the tide of emigration has arisen, and washes over all organs, organ-grinders, lecturers—even over JOHN of Tuam, and stops not until it rolls on the shores of our Atlantic seaboard.

Owing to the emigration it is stated that in the West, where labor could be got for ten to twenty-five cents per day, now the farmer has to pay from twenty-five to thirty-seven and a half. From the South as well as the West, the emigration is reported as active, the weekly steamers from Waterford being full for the Liverpool packets to America.

The movement is regarded as startling under the circumstances; and the fact is alluded to with wonder that the clergy invoke in vain, and that the exodus takes place in willful disregard of the Church. The people alike neglect the advice of the priests on the "quiet death in the Isle of Saints," and the warning that "Sam" is more relentless abroad than ever the penal code was at home. They receive letters and remittances from their friends and relatives here, encouraging them to come, and are not proof against the belief that those who have an "almost total absence of religious comforts," are not totally without opportunity for earning a living, and evidently make up their minds that "the devil is not so black as he is painted."

Scaly Know-Nothings.

Some years ago a new and extraordinary mode of producing fish was discovered in France, and having been fully tested by several parties and found to answer all the required purposes, it is now in successful operation in various parts of Europe. The experiment was principally confined to salmon, and several rivers in France, to which this valuable fish did not hitherto resort, are now filled with shoals of them. The salmon is peculiar in its habits, and is known to possess extraordinary instincts, one of which is, that it always returns from the sea to the river where it was spawned, unless prevented by some artificial obstruction. If this were not one of its habits, there would be no use in trying to produce salmon by artificial means in any lake or stream which that species of fish had not previously frequented; inasmuch as it might never return there again, but become a portion of a shoal migrating to some river already resorted to. Taking advantage of this instinctive love of birth-place which this scaly politician seems to have in common with our Know-Nothings, successful attempts have been made to turn its innocent patriotism to a profitable account for our provision-lacking population.

It has been satisfactorily proved that rivers, in which the fish do not largely abound, can obtain an unlimited supply; for it is so arranged that the spawn is protected from other fish that frequent the salmon beds and prey upon it, until the smelt is able to shift for itself. They descend the stream in due course and return next season to the same river, and so continue until they deposit their own spawn. This they annually repeat until the river is abundantly supplied, unless they are captured or destroyed by other members of the finny tribe that hunt them down in their native element and lie in wait for them at the mouths of rivers; but the eel which devours the spawn and ferrets it out commits the most destructive of those depredations.

The means by which the artificial production may be obtained are very simple and inexpensive. Oblong vessels of wood or wicker work are procured and partly filled with sand and gravel, and so placed along the river or lake that a moderate stream of clear water is always made to run over the gravel and escape through the sides of the vessel or basket. When the fish are taken out of the river, during the breeding season, the spawn is gently pressed out of them by the hand, carefully deposited in the vessels thus prepared, and covered over with gravel and sand to the proper depth. When this is adroitly performed the old fish is never injured. If the supply of running water be regularly kept up, nearly all the ova are pretty sure to arrive at maturity and produce myriads of salmon in places where the fish never before ascended from the ocean. The important discovery of producing fish by this artificial process has been largely taken advantage of both in Scotland and Ireland, where lakes and rivers, far removed from the usual spawning beds, are now amply supplied with the choicest salmon.

It does not appear that this mode of fish production has been to any extent, if at all, had recourse to in this country, where such facilities for it are afforded by our numerous rivers and extensive lakes.

If spiritedly undertaken and generally carried out it would become a source of profit to those embarked in the business, and increase to any conceivable extent an article of food which is *now* a luxury, and placed by its dearness beyond the reach of a large portion of our working classes. While American enterprise encircles the globe and puts life and vigor into commercial projects of the greatest magnitude, it should not overlook what might be turned to useful and profitable account at home. To have the remote parts of our lakes and rivers teeming with the choicest of fish, would confer benefits upon the laboring masses of our population of no ordinary kind. It is, at all events, worth the experiment, and should not be much longer neglected.

*A treatise on artificial fish breeding, translated from the French by Mr. W. H. FRY, was published last year by one of our booksellers, but we are not aware of any attempt on a large scale at pisciculture having been made here. Attention has lately been directed to the subject by an eminent sporting naturalist, and we hope that some enterprisng and benevolently disposed citizen may be induced to give his attention to it.

The experiment should be tried in rivers that are not so much infested with steamboats, fykes and drag-nets as the Hudson, for we doubt if even the strong love of its native waters, which is as much a part of the nature of the salmon as the tender quality of its flesh, would induce it to return to its dangerous and troubled home, if it were hatched in the upper waters of our own great river. The salmon, which once abounded in the Connecticut, have long since been driven from that river by the presence of steamboats and the erection of dams and bridges, and we do not believe it could be induced to return, even though it should be bred there.

☞ The citizens of Brooklyn, or at least a portion of them, are again awakened to the importance of erecting a monument to the memory of the Martyrs of the Prison Ships. This is not the first—we mistake if it be not the tenth—time Brooklyn has resolved upon the erection of a monument for the purpose named. They have met together and talked again and again, but they have done nothing more. The bones of the Martyrs of Wallabout are still lying in Hudson-avenue, surrounded by City abominations; the enclosure is crumbling about them—a disgrace to the City. The proposal now is to remove them to "Old Fort Green," and to erect a monument there. Let both be done without further unnecessary delay.

☞ The American Settlement Company have succeeded in their application for a Government Post-Office at Council City, Kansas. This is a very important arrangement, and we congratulate the Company on the successful termination of their efforts.

STAR CHAMBER APPOINTMENTS.

The Stanwix Hall Murder and the Suspended Police Officers.

Since the "Star Chamber" proceedings of *two* of the Commissioners of Police were published in yesterday's DAILY TIMES, quite a commotion has been experienced among the *Whig attachés* of the Department whose terms of office are about expiring. The action of the Mayor and Recorder has been bold in making these important appointments, without even consulting their associate, City Judge STUART, who happens to be opposed to them in political matters. Colonel MING, the polite and attentive clerk to the Mayor, and confidential clerk of the Board of Police Commissioners, continues unflinchingly to obey the *two* Commissioners' orders, and refuses to furnish the public with a list of the "official appointments," as settled upon in the Mayor's office, on Monday last. Our Reporter was, however, assured, last evening, that numerous police changes—of great interest to the political sprouts of Mr. REDFIELD's vineyard—in the First and Second Wards, have also been made by the *two* Commissioners. We were unable to ascertain the names or positions of the lucky individuals in these districts.

In the Sixteenth Ward, the Police has for many years been efficiently commanded by Capt. THOS. STEVENSON, who was reappointed under the new law by the old Board of Commissioners on the 12th September, 1854. Captain S. has been a faithful officer, and we are reliably informed that the residents of his Ward testified strongly against his removal, but it was of no use. The *two* Commissioners have cut his head off, and a stalwart son of the Emerald Isle, named MCGEE or MCKEE, replaces him. The facts of the case relative to long this dismissal are in substance as follows: For a time a coterie of hot Democratic politicians have been trumping up a charge to prefer against Capt. STEVENSON, in order to "break" him. The Captain was "hunted" night and day by certain members of his command, for month after month, and whenever he made a misstep he was forthwith reported to the Chief's Office, thence to the Commissioners. Ineffectual attempts were repeatedly made to accomplish this end when Mayor WESTERVELT, Recorder TILLOU, and City Judge BEEBE were Police Commissioners, but the job is done at last. Nothing like perseverance.

In connection with the affairs of the Police Department, action has just been taken by Mayor WOOD relative to some of the police officers who were suspended from pay and duty, for being concerned in some way with the Stanwix Hall fracas and the murder of WILLIAM POOLE. One officer was arraigned by the Mayor the day following the murder, charged with "intoxication" and *allowing a pugilist to go at large, after he had taken him into custody*—for being engaged in the *first* affray at the Stanwix. The star of this officer was withheld, and since that time he has not been permitted to perform police duty until within the past few days. Now, however, the Mayor has *restored him to his post*, without any *public* investigation being had into the matter. There may have been an inquiry on the "Star Chamber" principle.

About the same time another officer was suspended on a charge of aiding in the escape of LEWIS BAKER, by refusing to inform the authorities where the culprit was concealed in Jersey City, when he visited him daily and knew his exact place of concealment. We have heard that the said M. P. has since denied having any knowledge whatever of BAKER's whereabouts. At the time it was alleged he called upon him every day. It is rumored that Mayor WOOD has also restored this man to his former position, but on what terms we are not informed—Col. MING not "giving down" yet.

On the night of the tragedy, and during the *first* disturbance at Stanwix Hall, the very man (POOLE,) who subsequently lost his life, was arrested by a police officer attached to Chief MATSELL's office, and conveyed towards the Eighth Ward Station-House. The officer, however, did not do his duty, by having the prisoner committed, but on the contrary *let him go*, without a shadow of authority to do so. In regard to *this* violation *mum!* has been the word, and the people are still in the dark concerning it.

The Crystal Palace.

The interior of the Crystal Palace is fast becoming a "beggarly array of empty" space. Some neglected specimens of musty drugs give additional force of association with the graphic delineation of the apothecary's shop in "Romeo and Juliet." To be sure the Apostles are yet there, and so is most of the statuary, each production of the artistic chisel labeled with the price of its redemption from the inglorious vacuity of the Exhibition. All the Dusseldorff pictures are gone long ago, but even now a sufficient number of works of art remain to gratify the eye and relieve the monotony of common-place and positively inferior pictures which yet crowd the gallery. One of them, numbered 151, is worth close attention,—it tells a sad domestic story well. We understand property is leaving the building every day, and on inquiring how it happened that so much of the statuary remained, we were reminded that the foreign artists stipulated that in the event of their works not being sold, the Exhibition Committee at their own proper cost and charges should repack and safely return to the sculptors their productions; but finding themselves without the *means* to do this, and to use our informant's language, "The sculptors, poor devils, not having the means either, to send for them, why you see, Sir, their works are here for the present." The majority of them are far beyond mediocrity, some of them exquisitely beautiful. The remark of our cicerone may not be altogether without foundation, namely, that American houses are not constructed for the reception of statuary, the vestibule being mostly sacrificed for the sake of the formation of other apartments of larger dimensions.

We were surprised to find so many visitors in the Palace. If yesterday was a fair day to learn the average, we suspect that now if never before the concern must be paying its way.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 2.

INAUGURATION OF THE FRENCH CRYSTAL PALACE—A letter from Dick Tinto.

SPANISH AFFAIRS—Interesting correspondence.

DETAILS OF TWO WEEKS' LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE—Paris and London correspondence.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—Correspondence.

SAVING OF THE GOLDEN AGE—A letter from Captain WATKINS.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

KANSAS—Correspondence.

CANADA—Quebec correspondence.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

THE PARAGUAY DIFFICULTY.

CHINA—A very interesting letter from Shanghai.

EDITORIALS—The Virginia Elections. Foreign Affairs. Inkermann—Russian Accounts. The Future of Slavery. Celestial Immigration. Mormon Emigrants. The Naval Apprentice System. Jefferson's Writings. Senator Fish and Mr. Grinnell. The Caloric Engine. The Virginia Election. The News by the *Pacific*. The Markets and the Market Gardeners. Opening of the French Crystal Palace. Importing Vegetables.

CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

Prepare for the Census Marshals.

On Monday next the Census Marshals commence their rounds. As several mistakes occur in the list of questions heretofore published, we give a corrected list. Householder, please to cut out the questions annexed, paste them on the left side of a sheet or two of white paper, and write out the answers, so that when the Marshal comes you will have no trouble.

On entering a house the Marshal will ask to see the head of the family, and in case of his absence from home *only*, the next highest member. The following questions must then be *correctly* answered, as there is a heavy penalty for giving false, or refusing to give any information:

1. Value of the house and lot?
2. The name of every person whose usual place of residence is in the house on the 1st of June. Persons who are absent, either traveling or at school, are to be considered as residents, except they be inmates of any asylum, almshouse or jail?
3. Age of each person at last birthday. If under a year, age in months?
4. Sex?
5. Color—white, mulatto, black or Indian?
6. Relation to head of family, as wife, son, boarder, &c. In hotels, boarding-houses, &c., the keeper is to be considered as head, and the boarders, servants, &c., as family?
7. In what county of this State, or in what other State or country born?
8. Is the person single, married or widowed?
9. How many years, (if less than one, how many months,) has each person resided in *this City*?
10. The trade, profession or occupation of each male over 15, and of every female having a trade, &c., other than her domestic duties. If a clergyman, add his denomination?
11. If the person be of foreign birth, whether he or she is naturalized or alien?
12. If the person be colored, whether he or she is taxed?
13. If the person be over 21, and cannot read and write either English or some foreign language?
14. If the person be an owner of real estate?
15. If the person be *deaf and dumb*, blind, insane or idiotic?

All these answers must be placed so as to correspond with the name of the person in relation to whom they are intended. The above questions are all to be asked at the dwelling-house. The following belong to the work-shops, etc.; to mechanics producing over $500 worth per annum; to manufactories, etc., the following questions will be put:

16. Name of owner of shop or factory?
17. Name of business?
18. Capital invested in real estate?
19. Capital invested in tools and machinery?
20. Quantity, kind, and value of raw materials used?
21. Quantity, kind, and value of manufactured product?
22. Kind of motive power?
23. Average number of persons employed—men, women, boys and girls?
24. Average monthly wages of men and women, exclusive of board?

The following questions will be put at stables, farms, etc.:

25. Name of owner?
26. Number of horses, mules, oxen, cows, swine, and sheep? Some others of the agricultural questions, which will be found below, will also be applicable, especially in the Twelfth Ward.

The following questions will be put at each dwelling:

27. Has any person who has been a member of the family during *the last year* been married during that time? If so,
28. What is the age of husband and wife?
29. Was each of them previously single, divorced, or widowed?
30. In what month married?
31. In what county of this State, or in what other State or foreign country, married?
32. Have there been any deaths in *this house* within the last year? If so,
33. Age, sex, and color of person deceased?
34. Whether single, married, or widowed?
35. Time of death?
36. Native country?
37. Trade or occupation?
38. Disease, or cause of death?

At slaughter-houses will be asked:

39. How many beef cattle did you kill last year?
40. What was the average weight of their beef?
41. How many sheep did you slaughter?
42. How many swine?
43. How many veals?

The inquiry of a church will embrace the following:

44. What is your corporate name?
45. What religious denomination?
46. What is the value of your church and lot?
47. What is the value of your other real estate?
48. How many does your church seat?
49. How many usually attend church?
50. How many communicants have you?
51. What is the salary of your minister?

Of schools will be asked:

52. What is the number of your school district?
53. Of what materials is your school-house built?
54. What condition is it in now?
55. What is the value of the school-house and lot?
56. What is the average daily number of scholars?

Of all literary, benevolent or charitable institutions, information is to be obtained:

57. By whom, or what sect, society or company, is the institution owned, managed or conducted?
58. For what purpose and when organized?
59. What is the value of the property owned by the Society?

All newspapers, magazines or periodicals, including almanac publishers, are to be asked:

60. What is the name of your publication?
61. What are the names of the editors and publishers?
62. When was it established?
63. To what object is it devoted?
64. What is your subscription price?
65. What is your circulation?
66. How often published?

The following are the agricultural questions:

67. What is the name of the owner, agent, or manager of this farm? designating which.
68. How many acres are under improvement?
69. How many unimproved?
70. What is the cash value of the farm?
71. What is the cash value of all the stock?
72. What is the cash value of the tools and implements?
73. How many acres were plowed last year—that is, from June 1, 1854, to June 1, 1855.
74. How many acres were fallowed?
75. How many acres in pasture?
76. How many acres in mowing?
77. How many tons of hay did you cut?
78. How many bushels of grass seed did you save?
79. How many acres of Spring wheat did you sow?
80. How many bushels did you harvest last year?
81. How many acres of Winter wheat did you sow?
82. How many bushels did you harvest?
83. How many acres of oats.
84. How many bushels harvested?
85. Same of Rye.
86. Same of Barley.
87. Same of buckwheat.
88. Same of corn.
89. Same of potatoes. 89. Same of beans.
90. Same of peas. 90. Same of turnips.
91. Number of acres of flax sown and tons of lint made.
92. How many bushels of flaxseed saved?
93. Acres of hemp sown and tons of lint made.
94. Acres of hops planted and pounds gathered.
95. Acres of tobacco planted and pounds sold.
96. How many bushels of apples gathered?
97. How many barrels of cider made?
98. How many acres of market-garden cultivated?
99. What is the value of the product?
100. How many pounds of maple sugar and gallons of molasses?
101. How many gallons of wine made?
102. How many pounds of honey and pounds of beeswax saved?
103. How much silk did you make?
104. What other farm products did you make, and what was the total value?
105. How many neat cattle on the farm?
106. How many, exclusive of oxen and cows, over one year old?
107. How many working oxen have you?
108. How many cows that you milk?
109. How much butter and cheese did you make last year?
110. How much milk did you sell?
111. How many cattle for beef last year from this farm?
112. How many horses?
113. How many mules?
114. How many swine?
115. How many are over one year old?
116. How many sheep?
117. What is the value of eggs and poultry sold?
118. What kind, quantity and value of special manures did you use last year?
119. How many yards of woolen, linen, cloth, cotton, and mixed cloths of each kind did you make?
120. What is the value of all other articles of domestic manufacture made in your family last year?

We believe these questions embody all that are to be answered, and they ought to be carefully read in every family, and the proper answers considered and marked down at leisure.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales, a large assortment of carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich velvet carpet, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8s. per yard.
Three-ply, 8s. to 9s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 5s.
And all other goods equally low.

PHYSICIANS OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER prescribe DESHLER'S Anti-Periodic Pills as a safe, speedy, certain, and cheap cure for chills and fever. They are sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the wholesale depot, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 169 Chambers-st.; and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; JOHN W. GRIFFITH'S, corner Grand and Norfolk sts.

SUMMER OPENING—HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN, DESIGNERS AND INTRODUCERS OF STYLES.—We this day offer to the notice of our patrons, our ever-popular Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hat. Also, a [illegible] Castor Hat, peculiarly our own, appreciated and worn by the best class wearers each successive season of its introduction by us. In the Retailing Department, (known as Soft Hatting,) will be displayed the skill and taste of our French Fabricant, whose inimitable productions, received per Baltic, together with selections from our own Make Shops, will render our large and varied assortment complete.

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GOODWIN & CORT INVITE THE ATTENTION OF plumbers, builders, hotel-keepers and private families to their improved cooking range.

This perfect range has no equal in expedition, convenient and economical cooking. An inspection will satisfy the best judges of its very superior merits and very moderate prices. GOODWIN & CORT, No. 230 Water-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with HALL's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

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"MORSE" TELEGRAPH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND BUFFALO ELECTRO MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, UTICA, May 30, 1855.

The Directors of the New-York, Albany and Buffalo Electro Magnetic Telegraph Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at the above office on the 15th of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th June.

EDWARD CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

GENIN'S LEADING DRESS STYLE FOR SUMMER is the most chaste, distingue and elegant specimen of a hat ever produced in this country. It has the merit of perfect originality, being a happy combination of the richest drab beaver, with the finest white felt. In point of delicacy, beauty, lightness, shape, and aristocratic appearance, it stands apart from all competition. There is nothing like it "before the people." GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS—AYE, AND PRETTIER and better than Broadway can produce, are to be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery. No matter if you have never been pleased before, CANTRELL can suit you admirably. We have not the slightest hesitancy in saying that our lady readers will find it very much to their advantage to permit him to take their measures at once. Ladies try CANTRELL'S Twelve Shilling Gaiters, they are literally beautiful.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—Windy boasting deceives nobody now. A clear statement of its peculiar properties induced a fair trial of this preparation four years ago. The result was triumphant. It now stands at the head of all existing hair dyes, as the quickest, safest and most natural. Manufactured, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian. Jacob Chickering's, Hallet & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD OILS—From which the glutinous matter has been abstracted by a newly discovered chemical process, is purer and sweeter, will burn longer and brighter, and is in every respect, whether for burning or lubricating, better, and 10 per cent. cheaper, than any Oils in market. Store, Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

EMBROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WE will open this morning another large stock of rich Embroideries, Collars, Under Handkerchiefs, Bands, Flouncings, Lace Curtains, Drapery Muslins, &c., which will be sold at half their value.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

MOURNING GOODS—JUST RECEIVED FROM auction, fine Black Bareges, Grenadines, Lawns, Canton Crapes, De Beiges, Silks, Crape Shawls, Grenadine do., Cashmere do., Alpacas, Bombazines, &c.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

G. B. CLARKE, No. 116 WILLIAM-STREET—WHATever good taste may desire in Clothing, is to be found here. Gentlemen in doubt where to order a suit of clothes, call on me. Summer Coats of all kinds, from $4 to $7; Single Breasted Frocks, $9 to $12, made to order. Fine Dress Coats, $16 to $20.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S GREAT CARPET ESTABlishment, No. 99 Bowery, is famous for the newest and most fashionable patterns of English Royal Velvet, Tapestry, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets and Oil Cloths, and particularly famous for selling them 25 per cent. less than the usual price at other places.

BAREGES AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE SUBscribers are now selling Printed Bareges at 1s. 6d., worth 3s.; rich Satin, Plaid and Chintz Colors, at 2s., 3s. and 4s.; rich Satin Plaid Pine-apple Cloths, at 5s., that cost to import, over 10s. per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS, tuned the equal temperament to which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms. HORACE WATERS.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

M. WILSON, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF shirt collars and stocks, the newest styles, well made, and the best quality. City merchants in particular will find it to their advantage purchasing at this establishment, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-st., Gilsey Building.

SUMMER HATS—LIGHT, FLEXIBLE, COOL, COMfortable and cheap are the qualities of KNOX'S Summer Hats, that recommend them to universal patronage. For proof seek either establishment, at No. 128 Fulton-st., or No. 533 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—1,000 dozen ladies' super Paris made kid gloves, (of the very best kind,) will be offered this morning, at 2s. per pair, worth 5s.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

THE HAT EXCITEMENT DOES NOT ABATE, AND it is desirable that it should not as long as RAFFERTY & LEASK continue to sell their beautiful Summer hats at prices so low. Call and get one at either of their stores, No. 57 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

A GOOD SECOND HAND NUNN'S PIANO FOR $125; 1 Stodard for $150; 1 Stodard & Dunham for $150; 1 rosewood for $140, and a 7-octave round corner, with mouldings, cost $325, one year used, for $225. Great bargains in new Pianos. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

JUNE, 1855.—ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS, $10; fashionable French Cloth Coats, $8; Marseilles Vests, $1; Blay Linen Coats, $1; Alpaca Coats, $3; 3,000 pair fancy Cassimere Pants, $3—complete June suits, $3, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

THE LEAFY MONTH OF JUNE.—LADIES, IF YOU wish to look charming and appear on a proper and graceful footing this beautiful month of June, buy your Gaiters, Boots, Slippers, Ties and Toilet Slippers of MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

LIGHT AND ELEGANT STRAW HATS AND CAPS FOR CHILDREN.—WM. BANTA offers for inspection and sale at his new store, corner of Canal and Wooster-sts., several cases of Straw Hats and Caps for infants, boys and misses, just received direct from Europe.

THREE FIRST-RATE SALESMEN WANTED FOR the Dry Goods trade. None but those who can give the best references required. Apply before 10 A. M. to

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Matters in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

Commodore McCauley has been ordered to [illegible] in the *San Jacinto* to New-York.

After the municipal election next Monday the [illegible] of the Know-Nothing office holders will fly.

Mr. [illegible], Commissioner of Public Buildings, [illegible] "as yet."

[illegible] to leave. [illegible] VIVE.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

To-morrow the Pension Office will issue two thousand land warrants under the new law and two hundred per day thereafter.

The Brokers report the warrants worth $1 10@$1 14 per acre, but are holding back for a new issue in anticipation of a lower price.

An order will be issued by the Postmaster General to-morrow that both postages, British and American, must be prepaid on all letters to Turk's Island.

Mr. PHILLIPS, Col. KINNEY's Secretary, is here, and says the expedition is entirely abandoned.

The Board for retiring navy officers will be appointed [illegible]

Anniversary Meetings.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 31.

The anniversary meetings generally closed this evening. They have been quite fully attended, with, apparently, satisfactory results.

This evening, the annual festival of the Universalist Association was held in Faneuil Hall. The Hall was crowded. Six or seven hundred ladies were present. The proceedings consisted of sentiments, speeches and music.

The meetings of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, in the Melodeon, have not been crowded, but unusual interest has been manifested in them. WENDELL PHILLIPS and THEODORE PARKER were the principal speakers this evening. The text of Mr. PHILLIPS was that dissolution of the Union was necessary to the success of Abolitionism, and the cause justified the readiest means to bring about a dissolution. Mr. PARKER followed in a somewhat similar strain. Resolutions very similar to those introduced at previous meetings were then adopted, and the Convention, at 10½ o'clock, adjourned.

Fires—Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 31.

The Cotton Mill in Winchendon, Mass., was destroyed by fire last night. The mill was principally owned by Messrs. UPHAM, TUCKER & Co., of this city, T. W. GILLIS, of Nashua, and JOHN SMITH, of Leicester. Probable loss $75,000; insured for $30,000.

A fire in North Leominster last night destroyed the paper mill of WILLIAM T. PARKER, with a large amount of stock. Insured.

On the New-York Central Railroad this forenoon NATHAN LAURENS, brakeman, was crushed to death between two cars, and NELSON GORDON, switch tender, was run over and killed.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Thursday, May 31.

The locomotive of the freight train on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad exploded at Aberdeen, Md., this morning, in consequence of the engineer allowing the water to get too low and then suddenly putting on the pumps. The fireman was killed, and the engineer and two others seriously, but it is hoped not fatally injured. Some of the cars were damaged, but the track was uninjured.

A later dispatch says that THOMAS MORTON, the engineer, has since died. The fireman killed was named HENRY FELTMYER. The man injured it is supposed will recover.

J. A. WHIPPLE, of Boston, has purchased the schooner *Arcade*, of New-York, for the wrecking business.

Rejoicings of the Democracy of Philadelphia over the Virginia Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 31.

The Democrats fired one hundred guns this afternoon in honor of Virginia. This evening they held a meeting in Independence-square, at which Hon. JOHN ROBBINS presided. Processions came from every quarter of the City, with music, lanterns and banners, to join in the proceedings. The multitude were addressed from two stands, placed at opposite ends of the square, by Messrs. FLORENCE, ROBBINS, CADWALLADER, TYLER, CARRIGAN, WITTE and others.

Stabbing Affray.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 31.

At the race grounds to-day, JACK WHITE, formerly a police officer, got into a fight with JAMES MCDONALD, a horse dealer, and by him was stabbed to death.

Mexican News.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 31.

New-Orleans papers of Friday are received, containing details of Mexican news to the 22d instant. It is stated that after SANTA ANNA left Morelia in pursuit of the insurgents, no official accounts of his progress were received. Reports were everywhere current, however, concerning his movements, which caused his partisans to feel the greatest alarm. It is also stated that the insurgents were prepared to offer the most energetic resistance.

The Provincial Legislature Prorogued.

TORONTO, Thursday, May 31.

The Provincial Legislature was prorogued yesterday, after the unprecedented long session of seven months. The proposal of the Colonial Secretary that a grant of Canadian Crown land should be given to the soldiers enlisting in the Foreign Legion has been reserved for future consideration. The House of Assembly has before signified disapproval of the proposed grant.

Accident to the Steamboat George Law.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, May 31.

The steamboat *George Law* ran on a rock this evening, at the mouth of the harbor at this place, starting a leak, but at high tide was got off and continued on her trip.

Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Thursday, May 31.

In the House of Representatives to-day, the bill for the extension of the rights of suffrage to negroes was defeated by a majority of 26 votes.

Arrival of Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 28.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. TURNER, arrived here from New-York at 7 o'clock this (Monday) evening.

SAVANNAH, Monday, May 28.

The *Knoxville* arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this (Monday) evening, making the quickest run ever made between New-York and Savannah.

The Murderer Parks.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, May 31.

PARKS, the murderer, cut his throat to-day, and there are hardly any hopes that his life can be saved.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 31.

The bark *Catharine Phillips* has arrived from the Coast of Africa with a mail from the U. S. squadron, [illegible] on the coast there.

Eleven carmen were arrested on Wednesday by Officers CLARKE and SAMPSON, the vigilant Cart Inspectors, for violations of City Ordinances, and brought before Mr. STEVENS, the Mayor's Marshal, who fined each of them in sums ranging from $1 to $5.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Card.—After a business experience of some twenty-[illegible] years in this City as a general book and job printer, without the loss by fire of any amount, I have to record the destruction, last night, of an important part of my extensive printing establishment, Nos. 49, 51 and 53 Ann-st., by which I am put to a severe loss and a temporary inconvenience in my general business, and especially to the public, in the issue of the *New-York City Directory* for the ensuing year. In this, however, I am happy to say, that a large portion of the type is saved, and hopes are entertained that much of the printed matter and the copy are preserved. Whatever may be found to be the true condition of the *Directory*, no time or expense will be spared to give it to the public (whose kind indulgence I ask) at as early a period as the services of two hundred faithful men can accomplish.

It is with sincere gratification that I acknowledge my obligations to the Fire Department and Police—through whose exertions Nos. 51 and 53 were mostly saved, and a large amount of printing material rescued from the flames. I would also avail myself of this occasion to express to my neighbors and friends generally, and those employed in my office, my hearty thanks for the kind and sympathy proffered me in this sad calamity.

My business will be continued, for the present, at No. [illegible] Ann-st., where any communications [illegible] in regard to the Directory may be left. JOHN F. TROW.

No. 30 Ann-st., May 31, 1855.

China, Glass and Earthenware, [illegible]—Boarding-house keepers and [illegible] are invited to inspect my stock of goods, which [illegible] unequaled in price and quality. French fancy [illegible] cut and pressed glassware, at a low figure. WASHINGTON HADLEY, No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Great Northern and Western Route to Chicago and Sault St. Mary, through Canada, via Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad.—Passengers leaving New-York on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by Express Trains of New-York and Erie, Syracuse and Binghamton, or by Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads, to Syracuse, and thence to Oswego by Railroad, will reach Toronto by steamers CHAMPION or MAYFLOWER early next morning, and proceed immediately, *via* the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway to Collingwood, on Lake Huron, where they will take passage, at noon of the second day on one of the magnificent low pressure steamers KEYSTONE STATE, LADY ELGIN, NIAGARA, QUEEN CITY, or LOUISIANA, which form the tri-weekly connection with Chicago, Milwaukee, and principal Lake Michigan Ports, arriving at Chicago in less than eighty hours after leaving New-York. This route presents unequaled facilities and attractions to travelers, the night travel on the entire line being performed on steamboats luxuriously furnished, and the daylight passed amid the beautiful scenery of the Great Lakes, embracing the Straits of Mackinaw, the Sault Ste Marie, and the Cloche Mountains and Million Islands of the Georgian Bay.

The rates of FIRST CLASS FARE embrace meals and berths on board the steamers on Lake Ontario, and on Lakes Huron and Michigan, and travelers will find the route far less fatiguing, more expeditious, and cheaper than any other.

Passengers for Sault St. Mary and points on Lake Superior, will leave New-York on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and proceed as before mentioned to Collingwood, when they will take steamers for Sault St. Mary, reaching that point in less than sixty hours from New-York. Passengers may also proceed by way of Buffalo, Rochester and Suspension Bridge, or by Cape Vincent to Toronto, and thence as designated herein.

For through tickets apply at the several offices of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the present. Other arrangements for procuring through tickets will be announced in a few days.

Distance to Green Bay, Mackinaw, and Sault St. Mary, several hundred miles less than any other route, and $4 to $5 cheaper. A. BRUNELL, Supt. Ont. Sim. & Hur. Railroad, Toronto.

The attention of shippers of freight is invited to this route as uniting economy with expedition. For information relative to freights, apply to

F. S. LITTLEJOHN, No. 100 Broad-st.
CLARK & ROBB, No. 115 Broad-st.
E. HARVEY, No. 117 Broad-st.
J. GILBERT, No. 17 Coenties-slip.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—And you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, convulsed with neuralgia or tic douloureux, irregular in any physical function, enervated in any organ, subject to spasmodic pains of any kind? Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory, clouded; does your head fail you in business, are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out and utterly "out of heart?" Here is your renovator. Here is a stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

Important to Liquor Manufacturers, Distillers, daguerreotypists, photographers, electroplaters, pyrotechnists, steel polishers, &c.—The best oil cognac, both green and yellow; oil apple for cider brandy; oil Jargonelle pear, essences gin, Monongahela whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, sherry, peach, bromine, iodine, cyanide, potassium, nitrate silver, Vienna lime, asbestos, cadmium, bismuth, nickel, platina, nitrate strontia, baryta, chlorate potash, blue vitriol. For sale by D. L. FEUCHTWANGER, removed to No. 98 Maiden-lane.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York: for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

The New-York Weekly Critic—The first number of this paper will be for sale on Saturday morning, June 2, in every newsroom in the City. Also, at the bookstores of STRINGER & TOWNSEND, DE WITT & DAVENPORT, and T. J. CROWEN.

The CRITIC will be what its name indicates, a paper that will fearlessly discuss political and social questions of general or local importance. No man, profession, or subject, will be considered by the writers of the CRITIC too sacred for wholesome ventilation. The public will, of course, be able to form a more just idea of the probable course of the CRITIC, from the contents of the first two or three numbers, than from the promises of its proprietors in an advertisement; but it is thought necessary to mention the above feature of the paper, for the reason that the impression prevails to a great extent among literary men, that the CRITIC is to be a journal of the Oyster House school, and devoted nearly exclusively to the Fine Arts, which is not the case, as politicians, and "shams" generally, will discover quite soon enough to be agreeable to them. CLEVELAND & McELRATH, No. 17 Spruce-st.

Council City, Kansas.—A Government Post-Office being now established at this settlement, (Lotan Smith, Esq., P. M.,) letters for members of THE AMERICAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY, in Kansas, should be directed to "Council City, Kansas Territory." GEO. WALTER, General Superintendent, American Settlement Company, No. 110 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. Collet's Lectures will continue this week through, at Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., at 8 P. M. On MONDAY, June 4, he will lecture to ladies only at 3 P. M., and to gentlemen only at 8 the same evening. Admission this week 12½ cents. Separate lectures on Monday 25 cents.

Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS L. McHARG, Importer, No. 159 Broadway.

English Vermin Destroyer, equaled by no other in the world for destroying Bugs, Roaches, Worms, &c. Price 25 and 50 cts. Sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH SINCERE INTENTIONS, of middle age, highest respectability, professing the Christian religion, of temperate and domestic habits, of cultivated taste, desires to make the acquaintance of a lady, first by correspondence, and afterwards, if mutually agreeable, by personal interviews, of a cheerful and confirmed piety, of an affectionate and amiable disposition, of an educated and refined taste, of good family and health, and possessing some personal attraction; property considerations of either party not to be discussed until an interview is had. Those who appreciate the sincere motives of the undersigned, may rely upon their communications being honorably, seriously and confidentially treated. Address, for two weeks, from any part of the United States, WARREN N. CLEARSON, at the New-York General Post-Office.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls who thoroughly understand their business in all its branches; one as a first-rate cook, is acquainted with all its branches; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing, has no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 38 19th st between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for 2 days if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended Protestant young women; one for general housework, or to cook, wash and iron; she is a good cook and baker and an experienced laundress; can get up all kinds of fine washing. Also, a young English girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to do light housework. Both will be found an acquisition to any lady wanting competent and reliable help. To be seen at No. 259 7th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an American young woman with several years' references for general housework. Also, a nice English girl of 15, and a very nice American of 12, to mind children or assist in housework. Also, by several good cooks and other superior servants, with the best of references. Office No. 294 Wesley-place, corner of Houston-st., and two blocks east of Broadway. J. S. SCUDDER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, one an American, who is a first-rate meat and pastry cook, understands all kinds of French cooking; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, can do fine washing and ironing; both are highly recommended. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook. Is also a good baker and understands pastry. Is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country with a private family. Is also capable of taking charge of a dairy. Can produce the best City references. Call for two days at No. 23 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—A well educated German young person wishes a situation in a respectable family where she can do the fine sewing and take care of a child. She speaks English as well as German, and likes to make herself useful to the lady. Address C. E., Post-Office, No. 1,959 New-York, or No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for this week.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do the fine washing and ironing. She is a first-rate laundress, and can be recommended, and seen at the house of her present employer, No. 64 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, of obliging and kind disposition, in a respectable private family as chambermaid, children's nurse, or to assist in general housework. Excellent references given. Inquire at No. 34 6th-av., near 4th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as chambermaid; would have no objection to take care of children, or do fine washing. Would wish to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible] 8th-av., between [illegible] sts.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in washing and ironing. Has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Has best of reference from her last place. Apply 116 19th-st. corner of 2d-av., for 2 days, from 12 to 5 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 148 Varick-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—In a clothing store by a young man recently from England; has had three years' experience; would have no objections to go into a dry goods store; expectations as to salary moderate. Address M. J., care of Thomas Spink, No. 37 Marion-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As porter in a store, by a smart German—(married); speaks and writes English fluently. Address GEORGE, care of Thomas Spink, No. 37 Marion-st. City references given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English girl as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call at No. 22 Smith-st., Brooklyn, second floor. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid; has had experience, and understands it. Apply for two days, at No. 73 West 26th-st.

GOVERNESS.—An English lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a private family residing in the country. Her course of instruction includes music, French, drawing, and the several branches of a well grounded English education. Address H. H., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—An experienced classical teacher wishes employment. Address PRINCIPAL OF ACADEMY, *Times* office, New-York.

THE COMPOSITORS ON TROW'S CITY DIRECTORY are wanted at the office on SATURDAY MORNING.

20 TALENTED BUSINESS MEN WANTED—In New-York, 15 in Brooklyn, 5 in Jersey City, and 200 in the country, as agents for a handsome and valuable $2 book, just published. The work cannot be obtained at the bookstores. Each agent will have a certain section. This is a rare chance. Apply to J. H. COLTON & CO., No. 173 William-st.

A SUPERIOR ALTO SINGER—Is desirous to make an engagement to sing in a quartette or promiscuous choir in New-York or Brooklyn. Is familiar with chanting, sings in time and tune, and reads difficult music readily at sight. Address H. L., *Times* Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a law office in this City—a young man who has had considerable experience as a clerk, or as an attorney, and who can draw pleadings, prepare causes for trial, keep the register, and who writes a good hand. No other need apply. Address Box No. 1,1[illegible], New-York Post-Office.

A YOUNG MAN—Who has had six year's experience in the business, would like a situation in a first-class grocery. Any communication addressed to J. L. ROOME, No. 124 Cannon st., will receive prompt attention.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell throughout the Union and Canada the complete History of the Maine Law. It sells quick to all parties. Inducements great. Address HALL & BROTHER, Publishers, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., N. Y.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A tip-top coachman, white or colored, is wanted immediately by a gentleman. His appearance, references and abilities must be first class. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN WANTED—Of active business habits, to collect and canvass for a flourishing weekly newspaper. The best of City references required. Address EDITOR, *Times* Office.

GIRL WANTED.—A neat and tidy German girl as chambermaid to go to Astoria, Long Island. J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

COOK WANTED.—A good cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Apply, with references, at No. 48 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

PROTESTANT DOMESTICS WANTED—At the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Astor-place, with first-rate references.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—An experienced and competent bookkeeper is wanted immediately, to take charge of a set of books by double entry. Apply, for particulars, at the office of FOSTER & DIXON, [illegible] Broadway.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—Office of this institution 29th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., from which is supplied governesses, housekeepers. Also, servants in every capacity. Madison-av. stages and 3d-av. cars pass within a few steps of the door.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS and female domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 37 Greenwich st. Prospectuses sent on application.

AS GARDENER.—A young man wishes a situation as gardener, who would take charge and drive a horse if necessary. Good references from last place. Apply to W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, &c., corner of 29th-st. and Broadway.

GARDENER.—Situation wanted by a young Frenchman who understands all the branches of hot-house, green-house, grapery, fruit and ornamental, and kitchen garden. The best City reference. Address R. G. F., this Office.

$5—GENTLEMEN CAN LEARN A LIGHT pleasant business which can be made to pay $2 and upwards a day. Call at Eagle Hotel, corner of Frankfort and William sts. Room No. 1 second floor.

THE PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st., is the oldest established, and has the best selection of servants in the City. Families can depend on being suited. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

BOARDING.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS—Held on board of the steamboat MERCURY, on her return trip from the Fishing Banks, Mr. LEONARD COOPER in the Chair, Mr. B. F. Cooper offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the passengers on an excursion to the Fishing Banks, do return our sincere thanks to Capt. RICH'D YATES, officers and crew, for their gentlemanly kindness in making the passage agreeable and pleasant to all.

Resolved, That we do recommend the steamboat MERCURY in every way a seaworthy vessel, and her accommodations as a fishing boat *unequaled*.

Signed on behalf of the passengers.
LEONARD COOPER, Brooklyn, Chairman.
WM. S. DUNHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE.—An election for nine Directors of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 12th of June next, from 8 to 9 A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to 12th of June, both inclusive. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at Henry E. Riel's Star Hotel, No. 63 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel. WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

THE BENEVOLENT AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION—Are invited to be present at the opening services at the Womens' Hospital, No. 83 Madison av., on SATURDAY, June 2, at 11 A. M. Addresses will be made by several distinguished clergymen and other gentlemen. By order of the Board. S. M. WEBSTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK DIVISION, NO. 1, S. OF T.—The members of this division are respectfully requested to meet at the Broadway Tabernacle THIS (Friday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. A brother will be in attendance to furnish the members with regalia. By order. CHARLES S. STRONG, R. S.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—By the subscriber, last evening, (Wednesday, May 30,) between 5 and 6 o'clock, in the Amity-st. stage, between Fulton Ferry and the St. Nicholas Hotel, a memorandum or pass book, with Messrs. Cooper & Hewett, No. 17 Burling-slip, containing two notes of the New-York Wrought Iron Railroad Chair Company,—one for thirty-six hundred and fifty-five 84-100ths dollars ($3,655 84,) dated March 8, 1855, and payable to the order of Cooper & Hewett, at 6 months, at the Bank of New-York. The other a duplicate of the same, payable to the order of Jacob Rowe, and endorsed by "Jacob Rowe, No. 8 Broadway," with sundry other papers, such as bills, memorandums for sales of iron, &c. The payment of the notes has been stopped. All persons are forbid the negotiating, and cautioned against taking them. Whoever may have found them will be liberally rewarded by returning them to the subscriber, at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broadway, corner of Beaver-st.—Dated New-York, Thursday morning, May 31, 1855. JACOB ROWE, No. 8 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The advertiser wishes to find the owners of a sum of money that was lost in the year 1848 by a clerk employed in a house in the lower part of this City. By addressing a line to ENQUIRER, Courier & Enquirer office, they may hear of something to their advantage.

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Back, foolish man! for pity's sake, take care!
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE will appear in her favorite role of "Rosina" in Rossini's comic Opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
On FRIDAY EVENING, June 1, 1855.

For this time only, on which occasion she will sing the celebrated HUNGARIAN MELODY by Kruell, and a GRAND VALSE DI BRAVURA composed by herself. Signori LORINI, MORELLI, ROVERE and MARINI will also appear.

Musical Director and Conductor.......Signor ARDITI.

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PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquet, Parquet Circle, and First Circle, $1; Secured, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents, and Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½; the Opera to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7—Overture to commence at 7½—curtain to rise at 8 o'clock precisely. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. for the sale of Tickets and securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

PYNE AND HARRISON English Opera Troupe.
FRIDAY, June 1, Bellini's Opera of
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Conductor.....G. F. BRISTOW.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Dress-circle, Parquet and Boxes are thrown open to the public without reservation of seats, at one standard and uniform price. Tickets Fifty Cents. The only seats that can be secured are—Orchestra Arm Chairs, $1 each; Private Boxes, $6.

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Tickets 25 cents. Gift Tickets admit four persons each.

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NORMA,
In White Faces.
Preceding the Opera, Negro Minstrelsy, with the unrivaled G. SWAYNE BUCKLEY in his celebrated characters, introducing his new Banjo Solo, entitled "CROW OUT, SHANGHAI." Commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.
Lessee and Manager.......Mr. HACKETT.
GREAT HIT OF SOTO
AS
FENELLA, THE DUMB GIRL.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 1,
MASANIELLO,
for the third time, with magnificent scenery, dresses, &c. New dances by SOTO, Mlle. GUCY BARRE, Mons. CARRESE, G. W. SMITH, and Corps de Ballet, supported by the entire Dramatic Company.
To conclude with the Farce,
USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream.......Mr. Walcot.
SATURDAY, fourth night of MASANIELLO.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET—FRIDAY—THE USUAL WEEKLY COMIC TREAT.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY
and
THE TOODLES.
For the last time this season.
Mr Burton as.......Aminadab Sleek and Timothy Toodle. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Marchant, Mrs. Hughes, Miss [illegible]. TO-MORROW (Saturday,) benefit of Mr. [illegible] LAND, and last night of the season.

BROADWAY THEATRE—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences at 7½ precisely. Boxes and Parquet, [illegible]; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; [illegible] Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, June 1, will be performed the Drama of [illegible]
WILLOW COPSE.
[illegible]
To conclude with the Comedy of
MASKS AND FACES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, [illegible]; Second Tier of Boxes, [illegible]; Private Boxes, $6 and $8. THIS EVENING, will be presented the popular Comedy of
ELOPEMENTS IN HIGH LIFE.
[illegible] Mr. Lester | Mrs. Lovelock [illegible]
To be followed by the excellent Comedietta of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
To conclude with A KISS IN THE DARK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MR. LESTER has the honor to announce that his BENEFIT will take place on TUESDAY next, June 5.
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
When an entertainment, combining novelty, variety, and the [illegible] talent of the company, will be presented.

[illegible]

NATIONAL BABY SHOW—THE LIST CLOSED—[illegible] 100 babies engaged! This first event comes off at BARNUM'S MUSEUM on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of June. The 100 babies to which the number is limited have already received their certificates, and no more can be received! The lists, however, are still open for twins, triplets, quaternes and fat babies. Nine twins, six triplets, one quaterne and several fat children and dwarfs, are engaged. Ample and comfortable arrangements are being made for the accommodation of the children, their attendants and the public. Twenty-one premiums, amounting to ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash, besides medals, diplomas, &c., will be distributed to the finest babies by impartial judges—who are all ladies of respectability. Such a charming display of juvenile humanity was never before witnessed on this continent, and the public may rest assured that this will prove one of the most chaste, novel and interesting exhibitions ever held. On THURSDAY, 7th of June, an address, appropriate to the occasion, will be delivered in the Lecture Room by Mrs. L. N. FOWLER, at 3 o'clock P. M.

From the Evening Post.

THE BABY SHOW.—This queer and much berated exhibition, projected by Barnum, is to open on the morning of Tuesday, the 5th of June, without fail. It will continue open until the following Friday evening. We understand that one hundred babies, the number to which the exhibition was limited, were all registered on Friday night, and that twice as many more could have been obtained if desired. Ample and comfortable arrangements, we perceive, are made at the Museum for the multitude of visitors expected, as well as for the one hundred infants and their attendants. The judges are all ladies of respectability, and doubtless will be strictly impartial. Printed sheets of interrogatories have been prepared for the private perusal of the parents of the competing children, embodying such points as it is deemed important for the judges to be well informed upon.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS, No. 45 BOWERY.—H. FRANCONI and BURNELL RUNNELS, Proprietors.—The above establishment will open on MONDAY EVENING, June 4, with a full and brilliant Equestrian Troupe. The performances will be given under a spacious Summer Pavilion, being the only thoroughly ventilated place of amusement in this City. Boxes, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; children, half-price. Places provided for colored people.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 300 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents. HENRY WOOD, GEO CHRISTY, Proprietors.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—This great Museum is now fully open. The price of admission will remain as heretofore, only 25 cents.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

—Housekeepers!
Would ye be sound sleepers?
If so,
Then go
To Lyon's depot in Broadway
And his Powder get to-day.

THIS IS THE SEASON to rouse the bed-bugs and roaches in their Winter quarters. LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS for the destruction of insects and vermin are the only sure things. Central depot No. 424 Broadway.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled [illegible]
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES [illegible]
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case [illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled [illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES [illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases [illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies [illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled [illegible]
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotype [illegible]
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key [illegible]
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers $100 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers [illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers [illegible]
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding [illegible]
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS [illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS [illegible]
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO EXPRESS.—J. HAWES & CO., office No. 79 Broadway.—J. H. & CO. will dispatch their next Express for San Francisco, in charge of a through messenger, per United States Mail steamship GEORGE LAW, via Panama, and STAR OF THE WEST, via Nicaragua, on TUESDAY, June 5. All freight must be delivered at the office before [illegible] o'clock [illegible] JOHN W. [illegible], Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Military Operations—Col. St. Vrain's Official Report of the Operation of Troops under his Command.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 28.

Mr. [illegible] reached this city yesterday from New-Mexico, having arrived in the last mail conveyance at Independence. The mail party, we learn from him, met with few Indians and received no molestation whatever from them. Very considerable quantities of rain had fallen on the Cimarone, and grass was abundant on the route.

We are indebted to a friend in New-Mexico for a copy of a report made to the commanding officer by Col. St. Vrain, of the New-Mexican Volunteers—a body of men who seem, by the way, to be peculiarly fitted for the service in which they are engaged. The following is the report:

Head-quarters New-Mexico Volunteers,
Fort Union, April 30, 1855.

Colonel: In compliance with your instructions, I left Fort Washington on the 20th inst., with my command, consisting of two companies of mounted volunteers, and Company F of the United States 1st Dragoons.

Having marched through the Sangre de Christo pass, on the second day I arrived at the crossing of the Huerfano, where was discovered a large Indian trail coming from the direction of the Wet Mountain Valley, and leading south. A night camp of twenty-six fires, a short distance above this point, was discovered, and appeared to have been abandoned about four days previous. From every indication—number of tracks, the direction, &c., I was convinced that it was the trail of Chacon and his band, against whom the original intention was for me to march. This being the case, it was evident that the end would justify the means, and I consequently abandoned the course previously laid down for my guidance, and commenced an immediate pursuit on the discovered trail. They could not have been in apprehension of a pursuit, yet spared no pains to baffle their pursuers in case such should be the result. No human device could have been more successful. They led us from the base to the summit, and again from the summit to the base of the most difficult mountains. From day to day, and often for miles, not a single footprint of their trail could be distinguished; but, thanks to my trusty guides and their energetic leader, I was always enabled to discover it again without losing much time. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the fifth day, I came in sight of the camp, which was pitched on an elevated position in the Raton Mountain, near the Picket-wire, at a point about twelve miles above the crossing. A signal smoke was seen to arise, and it was evident they had discovered our approach, notwithstanding every precaution had been made to prevent the same. No time was lost in putting the forces in order for action; but the Indians being on the opposite side of the river, which was high and rapid, and to approach it, the most difficult obstacles—brush and grass interlaced with vines, had to be overcome. As the Indians fled, they took different directions, leaving everything in camp. Their number seemed to be about sixty men, women and children. The principal portion fled over the ridge leading to the main mountain, some to the right, others to the left, and a few were seen crossing the creek towards us, evidently with the intention of concealing themselves in the thickly-matted grass and underbrush. One squaw was drowned in the attempt, and fire being set to the brush, two children were burned.

Capt. Williams, with his company, was directed to the left, Lieut. Johnston to the front, and Capt. Gonzales to the right. In this order, pursuit of two hours was made, when the troops returned, having killed and scalped one warrior. A position near was selected, and the command encamped. A detachment on foot, immediately organized, deployed as skirmishers, and ordered not to return, but to thoroughly scour the mountains in pursuit of Indians, and meet the other portion of the command on the opposite side, at a designated point, at the expiration of two days. Capt. Gonzales with his command deployed to the left, Lieuts. Vigil and Ortega to the right and centre. The next morning the main command took up its command across the mountain and struck the road about ten miles from the crossing, turned to the right, and proceeded to a point on the Raton Creek, where the road leading towards Red River leaves it. Here a portion of the deployed force were discovered in the mountains firing on the Indians. The command was immediately halted, and reinforcements sent out. Two hours elapsed, and a party came in, and Lieut. Vigil having killed two and taken three prisoners. Camp was struck and the command marched five miles further, and more troops sent out at dark. Capt. Gonzales returned, having killed one and taken three prisoners—all the prisoners being squaws—one little child. The next morning the command marched to Cul-Paw Creek—the point designated for all the parties to meet. Remained until 2 o'clock. All came in, but with no further success. Having learned from the prisoners, severally and separately questioned, that the destination of the band was at a point formed by the intersection of the Mora with the Red River, I determined to send a force in that direction; but not having sufficient provisions, I found it necessary to proceed to this post for further supplies, where I arrived to-day; and will, at the earliest possible moment, dispatch a portion of my command to the Cañon of Red River. My animals were in bad condition when I started, and of course have not improved on the march; none have been lost; two were taken from the enemy.

I will remain here, recruiting the strength of my animals, until the return of the force to be sent out; and, in the meantime, shall expect further orders from you as to my further movements.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CERAN ST. VRAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel New-Mexican Volunteers.

To Col. Fauntleroy, Commanding Northern District New-Mexico.

Operations of Colonel Fauntleroy's Division.

In the Santa Fé *Gazette* of the 28th ult. we find the substance of a report from Col. Fauntleroy, detailing the operations of his division. The *Gazette* says:

"He left Fort Massachusetts on the 15th of March, with a force of regulars and volunteers of about five hundred men, marching up the Del Norte to the Cañon. Here they struck the trail of the stock taken a short time before from the Conejos, which they followed to the Cochetopa Pass, where they arrived on the 19th of March. As the troops entered the Pass, the Indians were seen about a mile and a half in advance, drawn up in a line, and making demonstrations for battle. The troops charged them, when they fled to the mountains. The soldiers dismounted and pursued them among the rocks and cedar trees that covered the mountains. A running fight, for about an hour, took place, when the Indians fled, and were seen no more at that point. They numbered in all about two hundred warriors, and lost some six or eight killed, two taken prisoners, and ten horses. They were composed of Utahs and Apaches, and were commanded by Huero and Blanco. Our loss was two dragoons wounded.

The troops resumed their march on the 20th, following a trail of lodges that led over the most inaccessible parts of the mountains, and the next day reached the Puncho Pass. On the morning of the 22d, as the troops were coming out of the Pass at the opposite side of the mountain, three Indians were seen some distance ahead, who were pursued, and one was killed and one captured. The trail of the Indians was now followed down the Arkansas to Beaver Creek, up which they had turned, and encamped about three miles from the river. About fifteen miles above this point the trail divided into three, but the troops continued on the largest, following it over hills and through valleys, until just before reaching a cañon that led to the Arkansas, a large party of Indians was seen on the river. The troops dashed at them, but before they could be overtaken, they had crossed the river and ascended the mountains on the opposite side. The troops crossed the river, dismounted and pursued them about two miles, and succeeded in wounding one Indian, and captured about thirty animals. This party was commanded by Chacon.

The troops encamped near this place; and learning from a squaw captured that a party of Indians were near by, fifty men were sent out in the night to surprise them; but the enemy had fled, leaving five animals, which were taken. Thence the troops marched to the Wet Mountain valley. On the 24th the spies met three Indians, one of whom they killed. The troops encamped, the night of the 25th, at the head of the Wet Mountain valley, where they encountered a furious snow storm, which continued three days; the snow fell to the depth of from three to four feet, and the command could not see fifty yards before them. In this storm they marched to the Huerfano, and thence to Fort Massachusetts, where they arrived on the 28th ult.

Although but few of the enemy, during this expedition, were killed, yet it was not without good results, inasmuch as the Indians were taught that they could be pursued and overtaken in their strongholds, and are nowhere safe from the attack of the troops. We understand that the volunteers behaved well during the march and skirmishes, and are well spoken of by the officers of the army. We presume the troops are again in the field. The report of Col. Fauntleroy was brought express to Head-Quarters by Lieut. Magruder, adjutant to the Colonel commanding, and who had the satisfaction of capturing an Indian with his own hands after wounding him severely."

Miscellaneous.

The death of Major Dusenberry, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., is announced. This event occurred on the 4th of April.

Four men were hung, by virtue of Lynch law, at Doña Ana, by a party of citizens, for robbery. It is stated that Mr. Louis Geck, who lives in that town, had a store in the Mesilla, which was robbed, and that the robbers abused his wife. Four Mexicans were arrested on suspicion, and confined in jail, to await their trial. At night, however, they were taken out by a party of men, and hung upon a neighboring tree, where they were found next morning. The *Gazette* hopes that Judge Benedict will have an inquiry made into the facts of this outrage.

About the 8th of April, a party of Utah Indians, 20 or 30 in number, attacked a ranch on the Puerco river, and killed two men, and wounded three, who afterwards escaped. They are supposed to have been concerned in other acts of hostility.

Gen. Garland has sent an expedition under command of Major Carleton, to establish a military post on the Bonito. He had arrived there, and gives an enthusiastic description of the country. He was in expectation of soon being joined by other troops under Col. Miles.

Mr. Quinn and party, who started for California, in February, with about fifteen thousand sheep, have returned to Taos. They were turned back by the Indians, who forbade them from passing through their territory. They lost about 6,000 sheep in all, some of them stolen by the Indians, and others died on the way.

All About Homœopathy and the Michigan University.

From the Detroit Democrat, May 26.

Mr. Editor: As a report has been somewhat extensively circulated that the Board of Regents have refused to appoint a Professor of Homœopathy, in compliance with the act of our late Legislature, we wish to state that this report is a mistake. The Regents, it is true, appointed a Committee to make inquiries in relation to the success of existing Homœopathic Professorships, if any such exist in Europe. This was doubtless done out of respect to the present Allopathic Professors, who were representing that no such professorships existed, and that it was impossible for the two systems to be taught in the same institution—that the appointment of such a Professor would cause an explosion of the University, &c.

Believing the Regents to be liberal and intelligent men, we do not look for a factious opposition to the will of the people, and the Legislature from them; therefore, we suppose, they asked for the information, not to govern themselves in their action, but to pacify the present Professors, by showing them that such appointments have already been made. The Legislature asked for no European "precedents" before passing the act, nor do we suppose the Regents would require any before making the appointment.

The petitions for the new Professorships were circulated indiscriminately to friends and opposers of the new system, and at least four-fifths of all to whom they were presented signed them. They signed them, they said, because it was a liberal measure, and it was right that homœopathy should be represented by at least one Professor. Then, again, if the system is a humbug, it would give the present Professors a good chance to explode it, instead of exploding themselves. The bill passed the Legislature by nearly a two-third vote.

From this date our allopathic Professors at Ann Arbor ought to be satisfied that such an appointment could not be put off many years, even if the regents had the entire control, and should refuse to appoint; therefore, they ought not to ask that the regents array themselves against the will of the people and the Legislature, and set at defiance the laws of our State. If the act of the Legislature was simply recommendatory, instead of being positive, as it is, they ought not to expect that the regents would, after mature deliberation, unnecessarily take upon themselves such a responsibility, and thereby throw a "firebrand" into the Legislature and among the people, that would produce a prejudice against the University which would cause it to tremble to its centre.

If our allopathic professors care nothing for the welfare of the University, the certainty that the friends of the homœopathic professorship will not give the measure up, and that the regents may, yes, will be required to make the appointment, if they refuse to do it voluntarily, and the present professors compelled to submit to it, or run, when they can do neither with a good grace, should deter them from pursuing such an illiberal course as they have adopted.

The regents have already been furnished, from the British and Foreign Homœopathic Directory, published in London for 1855, with the names of professors in the different Universities of Europe who are homœopathists, numbering in all twenty-one.

The following is an extract from the Fourth Annual Report of the London Homœopathic Hospital:

"The Chambers of the Kingdom of Bavaria, of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and other German States, have authorized Professorships of Homœopathy in the public Universities; the Imperial Government of Austria has established a Professorship of Homœopathy, and sanctioned the establishment of Homœopathic Hospitals in different parts of its dominions."

Soon after the last meeting of the Board of Regents, we wrote to Dr. Wilkinson, of London; Professor Henderson, of Edinburg; Professor Buchner, of the University of Munich, and Professor Arnith, of Vienna, making inquiries not only in relation to the homœopathic professorships, but also in relation to the general progress of the new system, in order that we might be able to lay the information thus derived before the Regents, the profession and the people of the State. The following is the first reply we have received:

LETTER FROM DR. WILKINSON.

Sussex Lodge, No. 24 Trickley-road,
St. John's Wood, London, April 27, 1855.

Dear Sir: I have made inquiries for you of Dr. Dudgeon, who is well acquainted with all points of homœopathic progress, but I have no very clear information to afford. There are numerous Professors in the European Universities who are homœopathists; but he does not know that any of them lectures upon homœopathic practice of medicine. Dr. Henderson is Professor of Pathology in the Edinburg College, and lectures on that. Dr. Buchner is Professor in the University of Munich, and, Dr. Dudgeon thinks, does lecture on Homœopathy.

A considerable proportion of the crowned heads of Europe have homœopathic physicians attached. The present Emperor of France, when in London, was a patient of Dr. Quin. The King of Hanover is a homœopath. The Queen of England is not, and I hear, on good authority, is stoutly opposed to us.

In the memorial recently presented to our War Ministers, to have homœopathy competently tried at the seat of war, there were signatures of above sixty peers and peers' sons, which may serve to show the progress in a few years in England. A large and increasing number of our generals, admirals and most prominent statesmen, are homœopathists. So also is Sir B. Hall, the Minister of Public Health. He is a patient of Dr. Quin. Lord Lyndhurst is the same; so is Professor De Morgan, the great mathematician.

And this, too, is a fact: Dr. McLochlan, sent by the Government to inspect the hospitals during the cholera last Autumn, declares in *writing* that the results in Golden-square Homœopathic Hospital far exceed in success those in any other hospital, and that if he (a man of the old school) has cholera, he wishes to be treated homœopathically.

Now, you will be surprised to hear that in the Government report on the Hospitals during that time, the authorities have omitted the return made by the Homœopathic Hospital. Indignation might easily swell at this; but upon second thought, it affords mat[t]er for profound thankfulness. It will rouse the love of fairness, which is too deeply buried in most breasts, and be made use of by us as a lever to roll the allopathic world a good step nearer to that precipice down which it is to go,

"There to kiss congenial chaos."

To me, as a spectator, there is something unworthy in the honorable the regents sending over here for precedents. I did not know until now, that the citizens of Michigan, represented in both Houses of the Legislature, desired to walk about in the old clothes of European fogydom. If I were a citizen there, I should spurn these garments—especially now, when the wearers themselves see the thread-bareness. But you know best whether you like foreign rags or the *native* broadcloth of American freedom. Yours very truly,

I. I. GARTH WILKINSON.

Steamboat Bulletin Burned—Great Loss of Life and Property.

From the Vicksburg Sentinel, (Extra) May 5.

The Memphis and New-Orleans packet *Bulletin*, Capt. C. B. Church, while on her downward trip, and near islands 96 and 97, took fire on Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, and was totally consumed. In addition to the destruction of the boat we have to record a great loss of life. The fire was first discovered in the third and fourth tier of cotton from above, and in less than five minutes, so rapidly did it extend, that the boat was almost entirely enveloped in flames.

Below will be found the proceedings of a meeting of the passengers, which contain a full account of this sad casualty. The books and a greater part of the papers belonging to the boat were destroyed, together with the baggage of the passengers.

FULL PARTICULARS—MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS.

At a meeting of the surviving passengers of the ill-fated *Bulletin*, Gen. William Vick, of Bolivar County, Miss., was called to the chair, and J. M. Craig, of Chicot County, Ark., was chosen Secretary, whereupon the following proceedings and statements were had:

The boat was found to be on fire when near the islands of 96 and 97, about 4½ o'clock P. M., the wind at the time blowing hard. Capt. C. B. Church gave the order to make the shore as soon as possible. Mr. W. J. Miller, the pilot at the wheel, stood manfully at his post until the boat struck the shore, and then made his escape from the flames, by jumping off the hurricane roof at the stern of the boat into the river. He exercised great judgment in the selection of a point at which to reach the land, at or before reaching which the boat was encompassed in flames, having on board about 3,500 bales of cotton.

Some of the passengers succeeded in jumping on shore from the forecastle, but the large majority were cut off from their escape forward, by the flames being in the river part of the boat. Capt. Church, together with Messrs. Freleigh, Porter and Robinson, clerks, Mr. Brown, the mate, as all the other officers of the boat, worked with faithful fidelity in saving the passengers from a watery grave. Capt. Church with Mr. James Howard, the steward, were the last to leave the wreck, and after rendering every assistance possible in his power to others, jumped into the river at a distance of some two hundred yards from the shore, and but for the timely aid rendered him by a skiff going to his rescue, was in great danger of losing his own life.

This ill-fated accident occurred near the landing of Dr. Keene, (some twelve miles below Lake Providence,) at whose house, as well as at that of Judge Morgan, every comfort was rendered to the passengers under their hospitable roofs. During the scene of danger, very great assistance was rendered by the timely aid of the officers of the steamer *Falcon*, by picking up (by means of her small boats) many persons who were struggling in the river, but for which the number of lives lost would have been much larger. Great assistance was also rendered to the sufferers by the captain and crew of a coal-boat, which was floating in the river, near by, whose names we have not the pleasure to know.

The number of missing, as near as can be ascertained, is from *twenty to twenty-five persons!* The lady passengers, by means of life boats and cotton bales, were all saved, for which we ascribe great credit to Captain Church. The boat, cargo and baggage are a total loss. The wreck floated down five or six miles, grounded and sunk. We are pleased to learn that Captain Church has insurance on his boat to the amount of $20,000.

Upon motion, it was resolved that the Vicksburg, New-Orleans and Memphis papers be requested to publish these proceedings together with the following list of saved and missing.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

WM. VICK, President.

J. M. Craig, Secretary.

Vicksburg, Saturday Evening, March 24.

Saved—John Kerr, Ga.; John R. Lewellyn, Ark.; C. C. Stuart, Ark.; J. M. Craig; Dr. S. S. Watkins, Louisville; John Peebles, Robert Foreman, N. C.; William Birch, B. Turney, W. H. Morris, Jonathan Robinson, Dr. J. H. Pubbard, son and servant, Ark.; G. Handworker, Memphis; M. L. Otey, Ark.; James B. Easton, Ky.; A. Strickland, Mrs. Whitehead and child, Miss. Samuel Bard, Lake Providence; G. W. Bacon, Miss.; B. Stanley and lady, Tenn.; D. S. Arnett, Vicksburg; E. Bridgers, Miss.; Thos. H. Browder, Ky.; Theodore Louis, N. O.; J. Hardeman, Miss.; N. H. Fraser, John Shirley, Ky.; G. B. Hastings, Miss.; Wyatt Mooring and daughter, W. A. Wynn, Hector Davis, Tenn.; J. J. Phillips, Yazoo City; Andrew J. Hackett, Ky.; M. App, Mrs. J. T. Lock, child and servant, Memphis; George Cook, Tenn.; Wallace [illegible], Auctioneer, Memphis; Wm. Harmanson and sister, La.

Missing.—J. B. Williamson, New-York; Jas. Brown, Friar's Point, Miss.; O. Hill, Nashville; B. Handwerker, Memphis; M. Conaher, North Carolina; W. O. Ferguson, Tennessee; Evans G. Wynne, Columbus, Ohio; negro girl of J. M. Craig, Arkansas.

Hands and Crew.—Nat. Carter, barber; S. Tarwater, cabin boy; seven firemen belonging to W. T. Porter, New-Orleans; one fireman belonging to J. R. Upham, Memphis; one fireman belonging to Mrs. Rheinhart, one assistant engineer belonging to E. Gower, New-Orleans; four firemen belonging to Capt. Church.

Desertion from the K. N. Ranks.—We are informed on reliable authority, that there is very general dissatisfaction among the Know-Nothings in this State, which is likely soon to manifest itself in a public manner. In a large town in a neighboring county last Fall, there were over two hundred members of the secret order, where now it would be difficult to collect fifty. In other towns the same diminution is perceptible. The course of Governor Morrill has displeased the *Native Americans*, and the conduct of Know-Nothings in Massachusetts and elsewhere has disgusted respectable men, who, in an unguarded moment, may have become members of the Order. Already its doom is sealed.
—*State of Maine.*

Marriage Extraordinary.—Tom Thumb, the celebrated little great man, was married at Webster on Thursday last, to a Miss Vinton, of Bridgeport, Conn.
—*Boston Transcript, May 30.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
Thursday, May 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less active, but steady at $6 for Pearls, and $5 75 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—We have no particular change to notice in this line. The demand is, perhaps, less animated, but holders are firm. The day's sales comprise 200 mats Java at 14¼c.@14½c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.@10⅝c.; 50 Laguayra at 10½c., and 1,000 Rio at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market is still brisk and buoyant,—sales having been reported to-day of over 3,500 bales within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11¼	11¼	11½	11½
Middling Fair	12	12¼	12½	12¾
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have continued in good demand, chiefly for home use, and though the receipts have been pretty large, a further slight improvement in price has been established. The day's sales comprise 6,200 bbls., within our revised range:

Ordinary State	$10 31¼@10 37½
Straight State	10 37½@10 50
Favorite State	10 50 @10 62½
Mixed Western	10 31¼@10 37½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	10 37½@10 50
Fancy Michigan	10 50 @10 62½
Common to Good Ohio	10 31¼@10 50
Fancy Ohio	10 50 @12 62½
Extra Ohio	10 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 62½@11 25
Fancy Genesee	10 50 @10 75
Extra Genesee	11 50 @13 00

A May contract for 2,000 bbls. State Flour was settled, to-day, by the delivery of 600 bbls. by the seller, and by the payment of $2 ₩ bbl. on 1,400 bbls. by the same parties. It was said that the buyers in this case represented the Navy Department, and gained therefor, by close of the transaction, $2,800. Canadian is in fair demand and is firmer, the day's movements including 2,500 bbls., inferior to extra grades, at $10 50@$11 37½ ₩ bbl. Southern is rather dull and heavy,—the transactions embracing 1,250 bbls. mixed to extra grades, at from $11 43¾@$13 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty brisk and steady, with sales of 300 bbls. fine and superfine at $7 25@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal was purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., at $5 12½@$5 15 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker, though not dearer. The day's transactions amount to 800 bushels prime Genesee White at $2 80; 600 Michigan, do. at $2 60; and 5,300 common to good Canadian, at $2 50@$2 62½, ₩ bushel. Rye is in better request, and is on the advance—4,500 bushels Pennsylvania were sold for future delivery, in part, at $1 70 ₩ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in demand, and rule firm. The stock is a light one. We quote Western at 80c.@84c.; Canal and River at 70c.@80c.; Pennsylvania at 75c.@77c.; Jersey at 72c.@76c.; and inferior to good Southern at 60c.@75c. ₩ bushel. Corn is actively inquired for, and is a shade higher. The day's movements comprise 75,000 bushels, at $1 07½@$1 10 for new Western mixed; $1 14c.@$1 14½ for Southern White and Yellow; and $1 14 for Round Yellow ₩ bushel.

HAY—Some 300 bales River were taken at old prices.

HOPS—Are in better request and rule quite firm, at 18c.@20c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is moderately dealt in, but being freely offered, is depressed, at $30@$30 50, usual terms, ₩ ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Are salable and firm, as before quoted.

LEAD—No further transactions of importance have been reported.

LIME—Rockland is still selling at 85c. for common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The inquiry is good, but the inadequate supply and high claims of owners check operations. The sales have been light at old rates.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are without variation. Sales were made of 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 43c. ₩ gallon; 800 bbls. common Rosin, at $1 85 ₩ 310 lbs., delivered; and a small lot of white, at $4 50 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—We can notice no particular change in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better. The operations consist of 1,250 bbls. at $16 75 for Old Mess, afterward held at $17; $14 62½ for New Prime, and $17 50@$17 62½ for New Mess, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are still unchanged. Cut Meats are also unaltered, the operations including 200 pkgs. at 9¼c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is more active, but not firmer. The business amounts to 1,400 bbls. and tcs., chiefly fair to prime, at prices ranging from 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady, with sales of 500 bbls. at $8 75@$9 50 for Prime; $10@$13 50 for Country Mess; $13@$15 50 for repacked Mess, and $16 25@$16 50 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, within a range of from $22@$26 ₩ tce. Beef Hams are needed, at from $17@$20 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 19c.@24c. for ordinary to good State, and 25c.@26c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is worth but from 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 100 tierces taken at $6 25@$6 43¾ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is tolerably active and steady, with sales of 900 hhds. Cuba at 5c.@6c.; 250 hhds. New-Orleans and Porto Rico, in lots, at 5¼c.@6¼c., and 300 Texas, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. Prime were reported at 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 37c.@38c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather more active, but otherwise unchanged. For Liverpool, the engagements included some lots of Cotton at 5-32d. ₩ lb.; 40,000 bush. Corn, in ships' bags, at 3d., and 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s. For London, the shipments comprised 500 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 150 bales Hops at ¼d.; a small lot of Mahogany at 20s; 300 bbls. Oil at 17s., and 300 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 6d. For Bremen, there were taken 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine and 1,000 bbls. Rosin on terms not made public. For other ports, we heard of nothing really new.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Situated in the southern part of the village of Tarrytown, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Location healthy and pleasant, with a beautiful view of the river. The lot has about two hundred feet of river front, a good, never-failing spring of water, a plentiful supply of grapes and other fruit, a good carriage-house and stable. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JOHN F. GRIFFIN, No. 52 Maiden-lane, or of the subscriber on the premises. URIAH FIELD.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Situated at No. 258 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J., near the depôt. The house is two story containing 12 rooms furnished with gas fixtures, throughout; also, a furnace in the cellar. The lot is 25x75, with well of good water, cistern, and other improvements upon it. Price $3,300; rent $300. Apply on the premises or of W. RIKER.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A very fine house in First-place, Brooklyn, will be rented for the balance of the year at a very low price to a family who will take good care of it; or it will be sold or exchanged for City property, and the terms made easy. It is complete with every modern improvement. Inquire of F. COLTON, No. 59 Beekman-st.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE VERY LOW.—One on Nevins-st. in complete order; one on Pacific-st., and a small cottage on Willoughby-st. Only a small payment required. Buy a house for what you pay in rent. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story and high basement brick house on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. It will be rented low to a good tenant, or would be sold on very easy terms. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—A delightful country place on the Passaic River, in the corporate limits of Paterson, New-Jersey, and 1½ miles from the depôt, Post-Office, &c. Dwelling 45 by 32 feet, filled in with brick, two story and attic, and first-class extended kitchen; barn, stable, carriage-house; barns 100 feet front, sheds, corn-cribs, wood house, piggery, &c., and attached to the place is a farm of 65 acres of land mostly in a high state of cultivation, having a river front of about 1,000 feet. The mansion commands a fine view of the whole farm and for 15 or 20 miles around; a great variety of fruit and small fruits, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In Westchester County, viz.: one at White Plains, 11 acres, large Mansion, full grown trees, excellent fruit and kitchen garden; price $10,000; one of 60 acres on the Harlem Railroad, 13 miles from the City. Improvements cost $70,000 five years ago; price $50,000; one of 50 acres, 2 miles from the City, good land and superior buildings; price $15,000. Also several farms located within 50 miles of the City Hall, by Harlem Railroad, containing from 50 to 300 acres each, and varying in price from $3,000 to $30,000. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

WALNUT COTTAGE WITH THREE ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—A picturesque house containing 15 rooms, delightfully situated on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, in Orange, N. J., and one hour from the City by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Full particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about 32 miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the Depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 120 acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 187 Broadway, 2d story.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SPRINGVILLE, STATEN ISLAND—House two stories and attic, new, 30 by 60 feet, piazza front and rear, containing eighteen rooms, four acres, now occupied by Hon. N. CROOMERON. Rent $300. Apply at No. 86 Maiden-lane.

COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, TO LET.—A new cottage, containing 11 rooms, and fitted up with every convenience for a genteel family. There is a good stable and coach-house, and about two acres of land, handsomely laid out, a large vegetable garden, and a variety of fruit. Spring and cistern water in bath-house and stables. It is situated about one mile from Vanderbilt's Landing, and commands a fine view of the Bay, City, Brooklyn, &c. Also, a house and store immediately on the shore, near the landing, with one acre of land. It is an excellent situation for a first-class grocery and boarding-house. For further particulars, apply to LEVI COOK, No. 71 Broadway.

COTTAGE ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Vanderbilt's Landing, on the Richmond Plank-road, with an acre and a half of land tastefully laid out, well stocked with choice fruit trees, and under a high state of cultivation. On the premises is a large barn, stable, carriage-house, &c. Will be sold cheap on accommodating terms. For further particulars, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 267 Pearl-st.

COTTAGE ON THE NORTH RIVER FOR SALE—Containing ten rooms, &c., splendid garden and yard attached, 50x150 feet, with vegetables, shrubbery and choice fruit trees; location within 25 yards of the Irvington Depôt; view of the river and surrounding scenery unsurpassed. Price $3,600. Apply at the Depôt, or at VAN-LIEWS', No. 1,110 Broadway.

RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE—BROOKLYN.—Delightful residence and grounds, west side Washington, between Fulton and Gates avs., stable, nursery, &c.; either 6 or 4 lots, choice fruit, &c. Larger part of purchase can remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN V. COLE, No. 80 South-st., or J. E. WEED, No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c. and 20 acres of land, 1¼ miles from the New-Brunswick Depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. DERVILLY, No. 15 Exchange-place.

FARM FOR SALE AT HASTINGS—Within two miles of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, containing 23½ acres, a fine orchard of fruit, six or seven acres of heavy timber, and a mill with water power—a beautiful spot. Apply to THEODORE MALLALY, corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place, at the Bank.

VALUABLE CENTRAL CITY PROPERTY—FOR SALE—Corner of Chatham and James sts. The plot of ground consisting of No. 161 Chatham, and Nos. 1 and 3 James st., presenting a front on two streets of about 90 feet, is now offered for sale in one undivided parcel. Terms at interview. Inquire at No. 56 Wall-st., in basement, of H. A. SPAFARD.

NEW THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Lot 24 feet front by 100 feet deep. Will be sold cheap, together with the house—furniture if required—as the owner and his family are going to Europe. No. 71 49th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 12 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 96 Liberty-st.

EIGHT-HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Inquire of RICHARD WIGHT, No. 141 Thompson-st.

SECOND-HAND SAFE FOR SALE—At No. 71 Broad-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

WALKER-STREET.—A firm doing a wholesale manufacturing business in this City, is desirous of having a store built for them in Walker-st., or in one of the cross streets adjoining, between the Bowery and Broadway, size 50x100. Owners of property who wish to improve and obtain a responsible tenant for a term of years, will address F. M., No. 138 Centre-st., stating location and when an interview can be had.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The three-story brick houses, Nos. 113 and 114 Harrison-st., corner of Hicks-st., about six minutes' walk from the South Ferry, Brooklyn. These houses are well calculated for genteel families; situation excellent, with all the modern conveniences. Will be let low. Apply to Mr. LATIMER, at No. 102 Harrison-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story and basement house No. 110 St. Mark's-place, with all the modern improvements, and, having been newly papered and painted throughout, is in complete order. Possession immediately, and rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. B. TATTERSALL, No. 166 2d-st., or from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. at No. 2 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The 3-story house No. 198 Leonard-st., near Broadway, suitable for a private family or genteel boarding-house. Inquire of S. CONOVER, No. 298 Broadway.

COTTAGES TO LET AT CASTLETON, STATEN ISLAND.—Two large and comfortable cottages, containing two parlors, four bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen and cellar, with garden attached, pleasantly located, and within five minutes' walk from Castleton Landing, and 15 from New-Brighton Landing. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or of Dr. E. C. MUNDY, near the premises. Rent $325.

COTTAGE TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR THE SEASON.—Forest Cottage, furnished; the beautiful residence of Rev. Dr. Winslow.

25 MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR—To let or lease. It is very desirable both as to size and locality, for a WATCH IMPORTER or dealer in FANCY GOODS, or JEWELRY. Also, a FRONT ROOM on the third floor. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—For one, two or three years, advantageously situated in West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is in thorough repair; is most comfortably furnished throughout, and will be let to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms, or the owner would sell the property if a suitable offer should be made. Apply to HENRY JAMES, No. 58 West 13th-st.

THE WHARF AND SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND TO LET—Between 59th and 60th sts. N. R. The above property is well adapted to the purposes of a coal or lumber yard, or for any business requiring wharf privileges. Apply to L. B. WARD, or A. M. LYON, 21 Wall-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship from the 1st May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND GARDEN TO LET in Washington-av., Brooklyn, the most desirable part of the city, within fifteen minutes of Fulton Ferry; gas throughout, and house furnished with all requisites for a genteel family. None but first-class tenants need apply. DOLLNER & POTTER, Front-st., or SABIN SMITH, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay.

TO LET—First floor of house No. 55 Beekman-st.; a store No. 13 Duane-st.; house No. 54 Mott-st.; house No. 4 Varick-st.; house No. 114 West Broadway. To let, in Williamsburg, a house near the ferry; it has gas and marble mantels, and very pleasantly situated. Apply to S. C. SMITH, No. 15 Mott-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—With steam power; well lighted and convenient, at Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., and Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Elm-st. Cheap rents and steady power. Apply to HARTMAN & OSBORN, No. 157 Walker-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Three lofts of a building, in the rear of a Broadway lot, with an entrance from Broadway and from Manhattan-place. Inquire of S. CONOVER, No. 298 Broadway.

OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS TO LET—At No. 153 Broadway. Cheapest and most desirable in the City. Apply on the premises to GRAY & SONS.

PEW TO LET FOR A YEAR OR LONGER.—One of the best pews in Calvary Church. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET.—A few rooms, and one store with two fronts, still unrented on Canal, Elm and Walker sts. The extension of Canal-st. adds new advantages to this position. Apply to Mr. GANDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building cor. of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
N. R. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 28 William-st., New-York.
References—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

SUMMER RETREATS.

A COMPLETE SUMMER HOME—On the Hudson River Railroad, near New Hamburg, Dutchess County, with rooms in single and double suites. Scenery magnificent, water soft, fruits of all kinds abundant, and every means of comfort. Apply for circulars at No. 308 Broadway. A personal interview to-day, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

WIRE ROPE—Of every size and degree of flexibility, for sale by C. W. COPELAND, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 62 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburgh,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Smyrna,
Basle,	Frankfort,	Naples,	Sevilla,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Nantes,	Seville,
Bologna,	Genoa,	Madeira,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghae,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Bale,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lyons,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghae, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle .... Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich .... Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine .... Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency .... Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

LOAN FOR $1,500,000.—For refunding to the holders of the Canal Revenue Certificates, issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the laws of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the amount received into the Treasury thereon. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed April 15, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1873. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the payment of Canal Revenue Certificates," and enclosed in an envelope direct to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 29th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000.—For the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals and for other purposes.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act authorizing a Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed Feb. 19, 1855, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 21st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 29th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany; or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

$300,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. Guaranteed and endorsed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company. The undersigned offer for sale the remaining Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, of the issue of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company's Seven Per Cent. Bonds, secured by a First Mortgage on the Road and its appurtenances, executed in trust to Erastus Corning, John F. Yelverton and O. V. Brainard, and endorsed and guaranteed by the Rome and Watertown Railroad Company by authority of an Act of Legislature. The Potsdam and Watertown Railroad extends from Watertown, in Jefferson County, to Potsdam, in St. Lawrence County, New-York, a distance of seventy-six miles. It unites the Watertown and Rome Railroad by a line along the valley of the St. Lawrence, with the Northern New-York Railroad at Potsdam, and forms a connecting link in the great line of Railway, extending from the Atlantic seaboard in Maine and New-Hampshire, across the State of Vermont, and from Quebec and Montreal through the valley of the St. Lawrence, to a junction with the New-York Central Railroad at Rome and thence to the Far West.

The Capital Stock of the Company is Two Million of Dollars, Eight Hundred Thousand of which has been subscribed. The entire road, seventy-six miles in length, is nearly graded and ready for the iron. Twenty-two miles are now in operation, and on thirty miles more the laying of the track is now in progress. The purchase of iron is the object of the present sale of the Mortgage Bonds.

The estimated cost of the Road completed and equipped, including right of way, stations buildings, and a heavy T rail, all adapted to a first class Railway, is Fifteen Hundred Thousand Dollars, or about Twenty Thousand Dollars per mile.

The means relied on for the construction of the Road consist of

Capital Stock subscribed	$800,000
Issue of First Mortgage Bonds, ($500,000 of which are guaranteed by the Rome and Watertown Railroad Company)	800,000
Total	$1,600,000

The security offered by the Road in the amount of its subscribed Capital, its prospects for business and the high respectability of its Directors, would alone entitle the Bonds now offered to rank in the first class of Railway securities, and when to these advantages is added the guarantee and endorsement of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, in connection with which the Road will be run, and which is known as one of the most successful Roads in the country, having paid semi-annual dividends of five per cent., from the commencement of its operation, it is confidently believed, that they offer inducements to capitalists unexcelled by any hitherto offered.
Proposals will be received by
JOHN A. RISTON, No. 32 William-st.,
T. A. FOWLER, No. 7 Jauncey-Court.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblence,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pisa,
Anvers,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athenes,	Dresde,	Lucques,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
	Frankfort,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Baden-Baden,	s.-M.,	Malaga,	Seville,
Basle,	Genes,	Madeira,	Sienne,
Berlin,	Geneve,	Malte,	Smyrne,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersbourg,
Beyrout,	Hambourg,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bologne,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messine,	Trieste,
Breme,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Moscow,	Venise,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienne,
Cadix,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

Office of Mich. Southern & North. Ind. R. R. Co., No. 18 William-st., New-York, May 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, held at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the 25th of April last, it was voted that said "Company be consolidated with the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, in pursuance of the laws of the State of Michigan." And that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, held at Laporte, Indiana, on the 26th day of April last, it was voted that said Northern Indiana Railroad Company "be consolidated with the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, as authorized by the laws of the State of Indiana." And that in pursuance of the said votes an agreement has been concluded between the said Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the said Northern Indiana Railroad Company, whereby they have become merged and consolidated into one Company called THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of stock in the old Companies are requested to surrender immediately their old certificates of stock and take out new certificates in the Consolidated Company. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

H. M. GOODMAN & CO., No. 7 Wall-street.—We offer at private sale, City, County and Railway Bonds, in behalf of solvent Railways in operation in the West, we wish to borrow sums of about $50,000 each, on pledge of City or Railway Bonds. Having been connected for many years with Western Railways, we profess to have a knowledge of the basis and value of most of the securities placed on this market by Western roads, and shall recommend nothing that is not in our estimation, what it is claimed to be.

Macon and Western Railroad Company, Macon, Ga., April 25, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—By order of the Board of Directors, an instal ment of $20 per share on the new stock of this Company is hereby called for, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the Bank of the Republic, New-York. G. H. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., issue credits for TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

Office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, New-York, May 31, 1855.

INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 on the following securities will be paid at this office:
ALBANY CITY BONDS,
BUFFALO CITY BONDS,
KEOKUK CITY (IOWA) BONDS,
BELVIDERE (DELAWARE) RAILROAD BONDS.
Also, the Bonds of the City of Buffalo, which expire June 1.

Broadway Bank, New-York, May 28, 1855.

ELECTION.—The Annual Election, for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June proximo, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 61 Liberty-st., One door from Nassau, On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c.; left with us for sale.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—New-York, May 28, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Rooms, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. S. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	S. P. Freeman,	Chas. J. Gunnell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Freeland,	Samuel F. Willson,
Geo. Giddins,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 28, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For the Directors of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders, viz: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel E. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoon, David R. Keeler, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel F. Beals, Wyllis Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Acton Civill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 28th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $250,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Joshua Mumy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 59 Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offer to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. B. Duryea,	Edwin L. Smith,
Samuel James,	John S. Reynolds,	Thomas Haviland,
Jeremiah G. Luger,	George C. Luger,	Daniel S. Taylor,
Cyrus T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer,	Andrew J. Coley,
E. H. Kimbark,	... Jr.,	A. Wade Wilson,
George Reed,	James E. Cooley,	David E. Holman,

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES
No. 22 William-st., and No. 128 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.
Office No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.
This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street, New-York, May 7, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 12th until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 31 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 20th June, 1855.

INSTRUCTION.

$10 BOOKKEEPING—TIME UNLIMITED.—Writing $2, twelve lessons. Arithmetic at reduced terms at PAINE'S ACADEMIES, No. 233 Grand-st., cor. Bowery, and No. 165 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Foreigners taught the English language privately or in classes. Col. Paine, the well-known teacher of Writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 213 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 136 MacDougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Commenced April 19. Circulars at her residence, No. 6, West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—For a limited number of boys, (Irving Grammar School,) No. 331 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts. N. DUNN, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT—By a Parisian lady. Class for young ladies three times a week. Terms, $3 a quarter. Private lessons, $8. Apply at No. 299 3d-av.

COAL.

COAL $5—FLOUR $10—The people's old established coal and flour agency, No. 69 Broadway, will continue during this week to supply for the season, first quality coal at $5 per ton, delivered in New-York, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City. Down with the monopoly in coal and flour.

RED AND WHITE ASH—Egg and stove Coal, screened and delivered in good order, at the lowest market price for cash, at No. 143 Elizabeth-st., and No. 1 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, by L. J. COSTAR.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of hard and section cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale at the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

HOLMES & BUTLER,
ALUM PATENT IRON SAFE DEPOT,
Nos. 80 and 82 Maiden-lane (below Liberty-st.,) New-York.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the police authorities of every city where they have operated. The merits of the machines being not only valuable in use as street-cleaners, but as preservatives of the street [illegible], particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they [illegible] the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to keep every street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner every 24 hours.

For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 299 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 South Front-st., Phila.

Tax Commissioners' Office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement of New-City Hall.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and review from MONDAY, the 21st of May, until MONDAY, the 18th day of June, inclusive. All Tax-Payers desirous of examining and correcting the said Rolls, are requested to make application to the undersigned, at their office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
J. W. ALLEN,
GEO. H. PURSER, } Tax Commissioners.
WM. J. PECK,

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. Houghton, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE HOUSE SALE OF FURNITURE, TAPESTRY CARPETS, FINE GLASSES, PIANO-FORTES, SILVER WARE, &c.—TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 79 Warren-st., comprising the best selection offered at auction this season. [illegible] Rosewood piano forte, full seven-octave, richly-carved case, cost $400; solid rosewood [illegible] very expensively carved, and covered with the richest material, without regard to cost; large pier and oval mirrors, with marble slabs and gilt brackets to match; marble-top rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; [illegible] and book, made to order, cost $125; about 250 yards of tapestry carpets, in excellent order; [illegible] rich brocatelle curtains and cornices for four windows; [illegible] silver tea service, elegantly chased and engraved; large salvers, with solid silver edges; best of Ivory Cutlery, &c., &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and the Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal from the Western terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with [illegible] belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Gov. of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

S. W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, VELVET CARPETS, FRENCH MIRRORS, &c. &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the residence, No. 73 5th av., near 14th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock.—This furniture is all in fine order, and consists of a complete assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, all of which is to be sold without reserve. A cash deposit will be required of every purchaser. [illegible] Catalogues at the house. Sale without regard to weather.

J. T. Moulton, Auctioneer.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—POSITIVE SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE VILLA SITES.—To the highest bidder, to be sold on the ground, FRIDAY, June 1, sale to commence at 2 o'clock. The lots vary in size from 25 by 100 to half an acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, commanding a full view of the bay and ocean, together with some of the finest scenery in the world; good bathing, fishing and sailing. The Railroad is now in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton 5 times a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water. [illegible]
The steamer NORWALK will leave Ames-st. at 12½, Spring-st. at 12½ and 12¾, and from Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.
For Free Tickets, Maps and full particulars, apply to JAMES W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Executor's sale.—By order of executors, four superb rosewood 6½ octave piano-fortes, by one of the most celebrated makers in the City. Also, [illegible] of household furniture, consisting of elegant suites of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut [illegible] Brussels stair carpets, brass stair rods, parlor door mats.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

BY STOVER & COOK.—ELEGANT, NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, &c. &c. &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Duane-st., an extensive assortment of [illegible] Catalogues on the morning of sale.

Wm. Topping, Auctioneer.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—WM. TOPPING & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, June 1, at their auction-room, No. 38 Broad-st., a large assortment of Summer clothing, consisting of black and colored drap d'été, merino, alpaca and Queen's cloth, frock and sack coats; also, Cashmeres, Cashmerets, white and colored [illegible] the same being all desirable and fashionable styles adapted for the present wear.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, June 1, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery over the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., sale of elegant Oil Paintings, just received from Paris, on canvas, copper and silk, attached to glass by the most celebrated French artists, viz.: Chambeaux, Cardoli, Lejore, Van Bleiden, Van Muller, Pestelle, Paris, H. Dunant, C. Browne, etc., comprising fine copies from some of the most celebrated paintings in the Louvre, by Greuze, Vernet, Van Dyck, Van Hensum, Sir David Wilkie, Berghem, Teniers, etc. Also, a number of fine old pictures in the schools of Rubens, Titian, Hondo Koester, Vernet, etc., to be sold without reserve.

H. T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY N. S. WOOLLEY & CO.—N. S. WOOLLEY & CO. will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. [illegible] Beekman-st., corner of William, a large and elegant assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, [illegible] French bedsteads, curled hair mattresses and palliasses, refrigerators, and a general assortment of household furniture. Also, an invoice of silver-plated and glassware, oil paintings, oval mirrors, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at sale.

Thos. Bell, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in our salesrooms, No. 13 North William-st., in continuation, a fine stock of dry goods and gentlemen's furnishing articles, ladies dresses, linens, table cloths, &c. At 11 o'clock, a number of fine Canary and other birds, the property of a gentleman who has taken pleasure in raising the best stock. Cages, &c. Also, fancy goods, stationery, inks, books, furniture, show cases, counters, desks, groceries, teas, second hand clothing.

W. A. Carter, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, TREES, PEDDLERS' AND GROCERS' WAGONS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 67 Dey-st., corner Greenwich. Cigars, teas, sugars, coffee, pickles, salad oil, chocolate, cocoa, liquors, claret, champagne, neck-ties, vest patterns, scales, weights, spring balances, showcases, cotton, and hemp twine, &c.

Matthew Jordan, Auctioneer.

JORDAN & CO. WILL SELL ON FRIDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7 o'clock, in the salesroom, No. [illegible] Broadway, a large catalogue of books, stationery and fancy articles. Catalogues now ready.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—Three thousand Lots for sale in Elston & Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.—On the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction, to the highest bidder, seventeen hundred Lots in Elston Addition, [illegible] and affording the most favorable opportunity (at prices within the reach of all) for purchasing lots, either for residence or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is that known as belonging to the Chicago Land Company, and will be sold on the grounds without reserve.
TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent. interest annually.
WM. B. OGDEN, } Trustees Chicago
M. D. OGDEN, } Land Company.
This indisputable. For information, apply to CHAS. BUTLER, or S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL CO.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of May, 1855, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, four hundred and eighty shares of the Saint Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, pledged or hypothecated by THOMAS DYER, will be sold at public auction.
The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, June 12, at same hour and place.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Situated No. [illegible] and Nos. 120 and 122 Broome-st.—COLE & CHILTON will sell the above at auction at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M. [illegible] For further particulars, see advertisement in the Courier and Enquirer. Also, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., or the office of AMHERST WIGHT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27.

PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, [illegible] Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS.—On 64th, 65th, 69th and 70th sts., in the City of New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, June 5, 1855, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., the following valuable Building Lots, viz.:
On 64th-st.—4 lots of land on the north side of 64th-st., commencing 80 feet east of 2d-av.
On 65th-st.—5 lots of land on the south side of 65th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 2d-av.
On 70th-st.—[illegible] lots of land on the south side of 70th-st., 4 commencing 175 feet east of 11th av., and 4 commencing 125 feet west of 11th-av.
On 69th-st.—4 lots of land on north side of 69th-st., commencing 125 feet west of 11th-av.
Title unquestionable. Full warrantee deeds will be delivered, and 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

Eugene E. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, at 73 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a very large assortment of elegant household furniture, comprising in part and in great variety the following, viz.: beautifully carved suits of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich coverings; mahogany parlor furniture, covered in hair cloth; [illegible] marble top centre, pier and sofa tables, bookcases, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, extension dining tables, in oak and walnut, several gilt frame pier and oval mirrors and oil paintings; with almost every article in the housefurnishing line; also, an invoice of fancy goods, viz.: Ladies workboxes, companions and writing cases, in papier mache and rosewood, mother of pearl perfume cases, &c.; a large lot of silver plated ware, besides a quantity of second hand furniture, carpets, matting and oil cloths, worthy attention of housekeepers and dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock at the auction rooms No. 29 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good cabinet furniture, of mahogany and rosewood, comprising parlor, dining room, bedroom and basement goods, such as carved sofas and tête-à-têtes, full French bedsteads, gothic do., mahogany spring seat chairs, dressing bureaus, marble top centre, card and sofa tables, bookcases and secretary bookcases, carpets and oilcloths, oak and black walnut dining and extension tables, second hand furniture, &c., &c. Also, the balance of mortgage goods remaining from last sale. Also, one very superior marble top soda counter in good order.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPLENDID TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, 3 PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, PIANO, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—S. BOGART will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner of Frankfort and William sts., one block from City Hall a large and genteel assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, sofas, tables, chairs, 40 excellent Brussels 3 ply carpets, wardrobe, hat stand, mahogany French bedsteads, bookcases, writing desks, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—We desire to call attention to our large and superior stock of Piano Fortes, having much the best assortment to be found in the country. We are manufacturers of the celebrated CELESTIAL OR DOUBLE OCTAVE PIANOS, which are now taking the lead where the purchaser wants the power of the grand Piano in a square case. Our Pianos made for schools, being designed for hard usage, are in great demand, being plain, substantial and cheap. We are sole agents for the much admired Pianos of A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston, with or without the Æolian, and always have a large assortment of their new scale, with new grand action, considered by all the best Boston Pianos. We are also sole agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S WORLD-RENOWNED MELODIONS, and offer at the lowest prices, Pianos from ten to twenty different manufactories.
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our large and unsurpassed stock. Pianos and Melodions to let.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW REED ORGAN, with four stops and full set of gilt pipes, in oak and rosewood cases, considered the best instrument ever invented for the parlor or church, cost $200 to $300. Mason & Hamlin's newly improved Model Melodions, single and double. Reeds supplied to agents at factory prices, also, sold at retail on monthly payments and for rent.
FRENCH HARMONIUMS with 8 and 12 stops. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Grand and Square Pianos in every variety of style.
FOUR GEORGE HEWS BOSTON PIANOS, entirely new, (bought at a bargain to close a concern,) for sale at $75 to $100 below usual cost price and fully warranted. Second-hand Pianos, from $19 to $150. Pianos to let.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 297 Broadway.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS.—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new circular scale, metallic frame piano, unsurpassed by any other. Warerooms No. 118 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has reopened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

BACON & RAVEN.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway.—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTES REMOVED.—From No. 295 to No. 505 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, where every variety of square and grand pianos may be had at the lowest factory prices.
H. WARREN, Sole Agent
For Chickering & Son's Piano-fortes for New-York City.

PIANO-FORTES.—JOHN F. WAKE & CO., manufacturers, have removed their Piano-forte Warerooms from No. 29 Beekman-st. to the new and spacious building No. 187 Canal-st., between Hudson and Varick. Piano-fortes at wholesale prices, for cash or satisfactory paper. Great inducement to purchasers now offered.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A splendid $[illegible] 7 octave rosewood PIANO for sale for $[illegible], made to order two months since by celebrated City makers and fully warranted, of superior tone and finish, perfect every way, finished back. The owner is going to Paris. It can be seen at No. 143 Chambers-st., from 9 till 2 o'clock, for four days.

HALL'S CELESTIAL PIANOS.—BENNETT & CO., No. 300 Broadway, are now supplied with a large stock of these beautiful instruments. No person should, by any means purchase, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, till they have first seen these Improved Pianos.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 749 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second hand Pianofortes, of Stodart and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 763 Broadway, near 10th-st.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING.—Rent deducted. New and second-hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 118 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Of all classes and by various makers, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—Warerooms No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodion.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES.—T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.—A splendid 7-octave piano, at No. 120 Macdougal-st., 1 year.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS.
WHEEL CHAIRS.
CHAMBER CHAIRS.
BED CHAIRS.
OFFICE REVOLVING CHAIRS.
And every variety of Chairs for Invalids, manufactured by
M. W. KING & SON,
Nos. 468 Broadway, and 109 Mercer-st.

WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
G. W. CARPENTER.—Has opened a new store, No. 30 Chatham-st., where he invites the public to call and see his stock of gold and other shades of all sizes, cornices, bands, loops, pins, &c., constantly on hand.

HEDGE'S PATENT TABLE DESK CHAIR.—Manufactured by W. H. WALLING, at No. 262 6th-av., is among the things new under the sun, and is attracting much attention, being a combination in which economy and luxury, so desirable for the times, are fully attained. For sale wholesale or retail. Please call and examine.
N. B.—The right for the State of California for sale. A sure thing.

AUCTION SALES.—Those who are accustomed to purchase Furniture at auction, under the impression that they are saving money thereby, if they will examine my stock and prices, will discover that they have been laboring under a delusion.
E. C. ROBINSON,
Furniture Dealer, No. 60 Bowery.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory, Nos. 45 and 47 Wooster-st.

THE NEW-YORK KINDLING-WOOD COMPANY.—No. 138 Bank-st., between Washington and West sts., offer to the public, by means of their Patent Splitting Machine, kindling-wood, sawed and split up by steam power, as cheap or cheaper than they pay for their wood in the usual way, besides being in a shape that will go further and much more convenient. Best Virginia Pine or Hard Wood, per load, (8 boxes of [illegible] cubic feet,) $[illegible]; do. per box, 44c.; Hickory, per load, $4; do. per box, 50c. It needs but one trial to prove its economy. All orders by post (pre-paid) promptly attended to.

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FITTING, &c.—From the manufactory of Cornelius & Co. and other factories, will be found at Messrs. BROWN & HELME'S, No. [illegible] one door west of Broadway. As experienced workmen, we offer our services, and feel perfect confidence in stating that no house in New-York and other [illegible]

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—Warranted for machinery and burning; is pure, and never gums machinery, or crusts the wick in burning. Having been used in places or sperm on steamships and machinery generally for the past eight years, it is no experiment. [illegible] The only Agent in this City is [illegible] QUINCY, No. [illegible]

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. [illegible] Market.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.
MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. [illegible]
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House; No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings); [illegible] T. B. PETERSON, No. [illegible] Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

DOCTOR GREEN'S HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—In placing this medicine before the public as an infallible remedy, the inventor does it with the most implicit confidence [illegible] Wholesale and retail by the proprietors, GREEN & WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown, N. J. Also, by Druggists in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Union.
REFERENCES—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

LEECHES.—Ten tubs larger Leeches arrived in prime order per steamer Union, from Havre. For sale by J. F. CLEU & CO., No. 90 Maiden-lane.

HOTELS.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—HOLYOKE, MASS.—JACOB ODELL, Proprietor.—The public are respectfully informed that this beautiful, spacious and convenient hotel is now open and ready for the reception of public guests. Those who may wish to pass the Summer, or any shorter period, in a delightfully romantic and healthful region, will find the location of the Holyoke House particularly suited to their tastes. The landscape scenery of this portion of the Connecticut valley is picturesque and attractive in the extreme, and the works of art are no less grand here than those of nature. The "great dam" across the river, the locks and canals, and the various manufacturing establishments of Holyoke, all conspire to render the place one of peculiar interest to the stranger. The drives in the vicinity are delightful. Connected with the hotel is a good livery stable and horses, carriages, and guides can be had at call. The far-famed elevations, Mt. Tom and Mt. Holyoke, are in close proximity. Their ascent is easy, and from their summits are obtained the finest views in the world. Streams and ponds containing excellent fish, abound in the vicinity, where the disciple Izaak Walton may enjoy their favorite pastimes. The Holyoke House, in point of style and convenience, is pronounced by the best judges to be equal, if not superior, to any hotel in Massachusetts, and no pains or expense will be wanting on the part of its proprietor to promote the comfort and happiness of his guests.
HOLYOKE, Mass., May 30, 1855.

OCEANIC HOUSE, CONEY ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN.—BOARD REDUCED.—The advantages of sea-bathing on the finest beach in the world, (it being within eight miles of the Union, Centreville and National Race Courses. The delightful drives in its vicinity are unsurpassed; its easy access to the City of New-York—stages leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, hourly; the beauty of its location, commanding a fine view of Staten Island, the Bay the Highlands of Neversink and the surrounding country render it a healthy and delightful retreat. The accommodations of the hotel are unsurpassed, and the table furnished with the best the market affords.
ALBERT ROGERS, Agent.

GETTY HOUSE.—Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y. BUCKLIN & DUSENBURY, Proprietors. The above house is now open for families and gentlemen doing business in the City. The distance is 17 miles from the City on the Hudson River, with which communication is had by Hudson River Railroad and steamboats almost hourly, making it one of the finest resorts out of New-York.
ROBT. L. BUCKLIN,
EDWARD A. DUSENBURY.

HIGH BRIDGE HOTEL.—BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—The above hotel, having been enlarged, repainted, furnished, &c., is now prepared to receive boarders for the Summer season. The beauty of its location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. Its elevated position, and its easy access to the City, render it a healthy and desirable retreat.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture and lease of the Astor-place Hotel will be disposed of at a great bargain if applied for immediately. This hotel is beautifully situated in Broadway fronting Astor-place, and contains 125 rooms, all of which are elegantly furnished from top to bottom. Inquire at the Office of the Hotel.

LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, will open June 1. SAMUEL T. BROWN, Proprietor.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., Printsellers, No. 353 Broadway, have much pleasure in announcing the exhibition at their store, of a series of seven most exquisite Paintings, representing "Dogs and their Game," by the celebrated RICHARD ANSDELL. On view daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—To take effect MONDAY, May 7, 1855.
FIRST EXPRESS MAIL.—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo, with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.
SECOND LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leave Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.
THIRD NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
FIRST STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 6:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 11:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 6 P. M., Chicago 6 A. M.
SECOND ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4:15 P. M.
THIRD NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.
EXPRESS TRAIN.—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.
NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.
NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 9:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M. and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 9:20 A. M., stopping at all stations.
UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 9 P. M.
PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.
At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.
At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.
At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.
At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.
At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.
At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. G. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW ROUTE FROM CLEVELAND TO CINCINNATI—SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Via Cleveland and Toledo Railroad to Clyde, thence by Mad River and Lake Erie and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads—Three Daily Trains—No change of Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, Trains will leave Depot of Cleveland and Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, Cleveland, on arrival of Trains of Lake Shore Railroad from Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, as follows:—
FIRST TRAIN—LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leave Cleveland 6:10 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 1:45 P. M.; and Cincinnati 3:30 P. M.
SECOND TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.—Leave Cleveland 6 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 6 P. M.; and Cincinnati 8:30 P. M. Change Cars at Sandusky.
THIRD TRAIN—FREIGHT TRAIN.—Leave Cleveland 5:30 P. M.; arrive at Dayton 5 A. M.; and Cincinnati 7 A. M.
This Route passes through Grafton, Norwalk, Clyde, Tiffin, Forest, Carey, Bellefontaine, Urbana, Springfield, Dayton and Hamilton. Baggage checked from Buffalo to Cincinnati. For through Tickets, apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of New York and Erie Railroad, New York Central Railroad, and Hudson River Railroad. H. O. AMES, Supt. C. H. & D. R. R.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5:15 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4:40 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20, 4 and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10:15 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. The Tarrytown and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz., 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 2 P. M.; Burlington, 6:40; Montreal, 9 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 6 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9, Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.
I. V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1, North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M. fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New York, at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TA-FEU.—A fertilizer, made entirely of night soil, desiccated, inodorous and raised to a high standard by the addition of salts of ammonia, is offered for sale by the LODI MANUFACTURING CO., as cheaper than guano, superphosphate of lime, or any other fertilizer in market. It is adapted to any crop. Has been used with signal success upon Summer crops, such as cabbages, turnips, buckwheat, and as a dressing to corn at the last hoeing. Also, upon Winter grain. Packed in barrels of about 250 lbs. It will be delivered on board of vessel or railroad in the City, free of charge for package or cartage, at the rate of $[illegible] per ton. A circular, with further information, will be forwarded to any one applying for the same. Address
THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, [illegible] Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and extreme whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—HENRY AITKIN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, No. 165 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR $2,000 CASH.—A physician, desirous of establishing himself in practice in the City of New-York, can secure a drug store well stocked, and doing a good business in one of the principal avenues of the City, an extensive library of standard medical works, and a complete set of surgical instruments, relinquished only on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Address DOCTOR, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A magnificent and exclusive manufacturing business, affording a clear profit of [illegible] per cent., will be sold very low, with the stock, properties, &c., complete, as the proprietor has other irons in the fire and cannot attend to it. Apply to
THOMAS & STREET, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.—For sale a window-shade and paper-hanging store—an old established stand, doing a good business—in a good location, where trade is [illegible] For particulars, address L. P., Times Office.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible] BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May [illegible]	1855	Saturday, May [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, May [illegible]	1855	Saturday, May [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, May [illegible]	1855	Saturday, May [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, June [illegible]	1855	Saturday, June [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, June [illegible]	1855	Saturday, June [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, June [illegible]	1855	Saturday, June [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, July [illegible]	1855	Saturday, July [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, July [illegible]	1855	Saturday, July [illegible]	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston.........Wednesday, June 6.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, June 20.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston...............Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, July 18.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	Emerald Isle, new,	Edward Stanley,
Albion, new,	Cambria, new,	Shamrock, new,
Driver, new,	Dreadnaught, new,	Queen of Clippers,
Northampton, new,	Constellation, new,	City of Brooklyn,
Wm. Tapscott,	Benjamin Adams,	Empire,
Arctic,	Antarctic,	Rappahannock,
Progress,	Andrew Foster,	Charles Buck,
St. Louis,	Galena,	Forest King,
Chimborazo,	Philanthropist,	Richard Morse,
Robena,	Houghton,	Glance,
Kossuth,	Continent,	Centurion,
Helios,	Consul,	Constellation,
Compromise,	New-Hampshire,	E. Z.,
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic,
A. Z.,	Racer.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	Southampton,	Northumberland,
Ocean Queen,	Hendrick Hudson,	Palestine, new,
Devonshire,	Margaret Evans,	American Eagle,

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, M. from Pier No. 37 North River.
Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.
In first cabin, main saloon.............$130
In first cabin, lower saloon............$110
In second cabin............................$[illegible]
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail July 14.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The new United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of First Cabin.................................$120
Price of Second Cabin...............................75
Luggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked below.
No freight taken after Thursday, May 31.
For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.—The first-class steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Master, will leave New-York at noon precisely, on SATURDAY, June 16, for Havre direct. Passage $136. The owners will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, or other valuables, unless Bills of Lading are signed therefor. No Berths secured until paid for. Letters prepaid, 12½ cents per half ounce, will be received at the office up to 11 A. M. of the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN B. KITCHING, Agent, No. 50 Beaver-st.

NOTICE.—EMERALD ISLE.—First Packet for Liverpool.—This noble vessel will positively sail on MONDAY, 4th June, precisely at 12 o'clock. Early application to secure berths should be made on board, Pier No. 27 E. R., foot Market-st., or to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on THURSDAY, June 7, and sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, from pier at foot of Robinson-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our agents in New-Orleans, James Conoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 21 Broadway.
N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, June 25.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT, (late Eatontown Landing.) The new and light drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York. June.		Leaves Ocean Port. June.	
1—Friday	8 A. M.	1—Friday	6 P. M.
2—Saturday	1 P. M.	4—Monday	8 A. M.
5—Tuesday	1 A. M.	5—Tuesday	11½ A. M.
6—Wednesday	1½ A. M.	6—Wednesday	12½ P. M.
7—Thursday	2½ A. M.	7—Thursday	1 P. M.
8—Friday	3½ A. M.	8—Friday	2 P. M.
9—Saturday	3 P. M.	10—Sunday	3 P. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The new steamboat MERCURY, Capt. RICHARD YATES, will make daily trips to the Fishing Banks, stopping at Fort Hamilton each way. Leaving as follows: Foot of Jackson-st., East River, at 6½ o'clock A. M.; Delancey-st., East River, at 6¾ o'clock; Catherine Market at 7 o'clock; Peck-slip at 7¼ o'clock; Spring-st., North River, at 8 o'clock; Pier No. 4 North River, at 8½ o'clock. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait, furnished on board.
On SATURDAY the MERCURY will make a land at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, at 8½ o'clock.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after Saturday, June 2, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for Sag Harbor, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M., landing at Greenport, Orient Point, and Northport both ways. Fare to and from Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point $1 50. Northport, 50 cts. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1, leaving New-York as follows:
Pier foot of Ames-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and [illegible] P. M.
Pier foot of Spring-st. at [illegible] A. M., 12¾ and [illegible] P. M.
Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.
Leaving Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. pier daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.; returning leaves Keyport at 7½ o'clock A. M. Fare [illegible] cents. Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport, with good hotels; and business men can be in New-York from 8½ o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves Pier foot Robinson-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Rondout every morning at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer GOLDEN GATE, Captain ANDERSON (formerly of the steamer Laura Keene,) will commence her trips on WEDNESDAY, May [illegible] for the season, leaving [illegible] at 7 o'clock, Spring-st. at 7½, Peck-slip at [illegible] Broome-st. at [illegible] and Pier No. [illegible] North River at [illegible] o'clock. Sundays excepted.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—From Pier No. 15 foot of Liberty-st. Steamers RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. C. W. FARNHAM, and COMMODORE, Capt. L. SMITH. Daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M. SUNDAYS at 5 P. M.

FOR KEYPORT, UNION, PORTMONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY and MIDDLETOWN POINT.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. daily, (except Sunday,) at [illegible] o'clock. Returning, leaves [illegible] at 5 P. M., and [illegible] at 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN LYON and STEWART S. HAFF, Plaintiffs, against EDWARD LOCQUET, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City-Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents, with interest on $[illegible] thereof from the 18th day of May, 1855, on $[illegible] thereof from the [illegible] of May, 1855, and on $[illegible] from [illegible] of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 7, 1855. E. E. L'AMOUREUX, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 19th day of May, 1855. E. E. L'AMOUREUX,
my11-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—PHILIP J. BONESTEEL against FREDERICK W. WALKER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To FREDERICK W. WALKER.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty-four cents, with interest from the 29th day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 10, 1855. [illegible]
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. [illegible] Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated April 4, 1855.
JOHN HALSEY, } Executors.
ap6-law6mF* WILLIAM HALSEY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES WALTERS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the [illegible] at the office of WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Esq., No. 3 Front-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated March 23, 1855.
HENRY WALTERS, } Executors.
mh28-law6mF* FREELOVE WALTERS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND S. WILLETTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 47 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1855.
ISAAC WILLITS,
ARABELLA WILLITS,
mh29-law6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators at the residence of Charles Wood, No. [illegible] [illegible] in the City of Brooklyn on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated, Feb. 28, 1855.
CHARLES WOOD, } Administrators.
mh2-law6mF* JONATHAN WOOD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PERT & NICHOLS, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.
BARBARINA BROUGHTON, } Adm'rs.
d15-law6mF* CHARLES A. NICHOLS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SHERMAN C. MALLARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the office of Robert Bowne, No. [illegible] Avenue C., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next. Dated March 12, 1855.
mh15-law6mF* JUDAH MALLARY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Abner Sanford, at his residence, No. 56 Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of December, 1854.
ABNER SANFORD,
WILLIAM E. JONES,
d23-law6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PERT & NICHOLS, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.
HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND,
HENRY ROWLAND,
d13-law6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 197 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible] 1855. [illegible] HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER.—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Richard A. Reading, No. 239 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.
JAMES FLOY,
RICH. A. READING, } Executors.
ja9-law6mF* JAMES DAVIS,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL ABRAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1854.
d15-law6mF* JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER.—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James G. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible] 1855. JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.
mh8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1855.
je1-law6mF* G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway. No freight taken for Petersburg.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

FREEMAN & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—(Successors to Adams & Co.)—Office No. 49 Broadway.—Our next Expresses for California will leave on TUESDAY, June 5, 1855, per steamer GEORGE LAW via Panama, closing at 1 o'clock P. M., and per STAR OF THE WEST via Nicaragua, closing at 2 o'clock P. M. Both Expresses in charge of Special Messengers. Freight at reduced rates. FREEMAN & CO., Proprietors.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership of JENNINGS & HART is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All debts of said firm are to be paid by O. S. JENNINGS, and all debts due to said firm are to be paid to him, who is alone authorized to liquidate the affairs of said copartnership.
Dated May 26, 1855.
O. S. JENNINGS,
JAMES H. HART.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers, under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm and those [illegible] in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, JR.
NEW-YORK, 5th Mo., 15, 1855. CHAS. LOEKLE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of JACOB ROSEVELT & SON, for the purpose of transacting a General Ship Chandlery and Ship Store business, at No. [illegible] South-st., and No. 22 Coenties-slip.
JACOB ROSEVELT,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1855. MARCUS ROSEVELT.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between FREEMAN HISCOX and JAMES DEVOE, doing business as lumber merchants, under the name and firm of HISCOX & DEVOE, is hereby dissolved. FREEMAN HISCOX, No. [illegible] Avenue B.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1855.

PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee, WM. BLAKE.

HENRY WALDRON.—At the old stand No. [illegible] Front-st., corner of Burling-slip, New-York, has always on hand for City and country trade a full supply of PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, &c., &c. The most approved brands of French and American ZINC PAINTS, English WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.

PAINTS! PAINTS! [illegible] 11 cents a pound; White Lead, [illegible] Oil [illegible] at No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, New-York. [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Baby Show.

It is very immoral, we suppose—indeed, some of the papers have said it is, and that fixes it,—still we confess that we ache to get a vision of that troop of fat, healthy, hearty, and crowing babies that Mr. Barnum has engaged for his coming "show." The "hundred" have been engaged, and besides, nine twins—(that will be a nice sight)—six triplets—(that will lift up the eyelids even of the large-lidded China-man)—one quartern—(to see which we don't doubt the Erie, Hudson River, New-Haven and Long Island Railroads will issue excursion tickets at half-price)—a variety of dwarfs,—in all 150 children, all fair to look upon, and each in its mother's eyes the finest yet produced.

It is wrong we suppose, still we do want to see the woman's five that were born at two births. Her babies, like the triplets of the New-Milford, (Ct.) mother, have been dressed for the occasion by the ladies of the villages they represent. A Sing Sing lady exhibits a fine baby of four months, which weighs now four pounds, and at birth weighed one pound fourteen ounces. On the other hand, a child from Western New-York, aged 12 years, weighs [illegible]60 pounds—good weight.

This novel and "unique"—we believe that is the word—show opens next Tuesday. We trust the Ten Governors and the Historical Society, who are down for that day, will adjourn their meetings that we may have nothing to distract the public attention.

Alleged Swindle of $14,000.

Yesterday afternoon, officer Elder, of the Court of General Sessions, effected the arrest of an Englishman, who stands charged with having perpetrated a heavy swindle at an extensive Commission Warehouse in the lower part of the City. It seems the prisoner very recently obtained, by false and fraudulent representations, fourteen thousand dollars' worth of Western Hope, from Garrett W. Dickinson, Esq., and immediately shipped them to Europe by packet, consigned to himself; meanwhile the merchant ascertained that he had been swindled by the Englishman, who was quietly making arrangements to sail for Liverpool in the steamer *Baltic*.

He repaired to the Mayor's Office and preferred a complaint against the offender, for whom Judge Osborne immediately issued his warrant. The *Baltic* was closely watched by the officer, but the man had by some means obtained information that the police were in pursuit of him. He was finally captured and committed to the Tombs Prison, under the name of Walter Patterson. Before he had been in his cell half an hour Justice Connolly was importuned by two lawyers to allow Mr. Patterson to go on his parole of honor in custody of a policeman, but the magistrate promptly refused to grant the favor, and the legal gents started off to find a Justice who would exercise his power and let the accused out of Prison.

Dr. Peck to His Friends.

Dr. Peck, whose recent imprisonment in Cuba has much interested the people of the United States, sends us the following:

New-York, Thursday, May 31, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Though disinclined to attract a further share of public attention, it seems incumbent on me to make some acknowledgment for the public and private expressions of sympathy that have been made in my behalf. I would, therefore, respectfully ask permission to manifest through your columns my full and hearty appreciation of the feeling which evinced itself on receipt of the intelligence of my arrest and imprisonment in Cuba. To the gentlemen of the press, who advocated the cause, I at that time had the honor to represent, and who during my absence so kindly alluded to and sustained my character, I owe unqualified thanks. And, were it proper, I might here make acknowledgment to the American Government for its lively interest in my case and the energetic steps taken. Such events, under the circumstances, are indeed gratifying; but, aside from personal considerations, I feel, in common with our citizens, that in the recent demonstrations the great principle of protection to Americans abroad has been supported as the prevailing sentiment of the country, and has been shown to be one which must ultimately be acknowledged by every nation on the globe.

Having never been either directly or indirectly engaged in any filibustering or revolutionary movement, I take this occasion to justify to the extent of my own declaration, all the asseverations that have been made in regard to my innocence. Yours, very respectfully,

CHAS. A. PECK, No. 445 Broadway.

Board of Fire Commissioners.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met last evening in the Jurors' Room, City Hall. The Commissioners were all present, Chas. McDougal, Chairman, presiding.

The subject of expulsions from the Fire Department was resumed from the previous meeting, and in accordance with established rule, none but reporters and those under examination were admitted. Evidence was taken in a large number of cases, but they were only of a private character. Decision in all the cases was reserved. The Board meets again Saturday evening.

The Colored New-Yorker in a Virginia Jail.

Isaiah Broomfield, who is now in jail in Goochland County, Va., for violating a State law with reference to colored seamen, has a brother in this City who is a member of Dr. Pennington's Church. It is believed that Isaiah is a native of this State. If it shall be proved true, is it not a fair subject for Governor Clark's attention?

Miserable Place for Planting.

The Albany *Register* of yesterday, says: "A young gentleman of this city yesterday extracted from his ear an apple-seed which has been in his head for *fifteen years!* When a small boy, he amused himself by putting the seed into his ear, from which he endured, as he says, all the noise of a saw-mill. Physicians tried in vain to extract it, and it was left finally, causing only occasional suffering. For a few days past he has suffered from an internal swelling, and finally removed what he thinks is the long-lost apple-seed. It had sprouted so that it could hardly be recognized! Had he been a 'Soft,' doubtless an apple would have been brought out instead of the seed, which had been planted long enough for a tree to grow and commence fruit-bearing."

We are surprised that any sensible youth should plant in such a place. Dr. Peck's Long Island Plains' land offers better inducements.

☞ "A shareholder of many years standing," nominates, in a letter to us, Prof. Calvin Colton, L. D., of Trinity College, (Hartford) as a man peculiarly fit to be appointed Librarian of The Society Library. We hear Mr. Charles Evans, (late of the firm of Evans & Dickerson) is urged by many in town for the post.

☞ An application is to be made to the next Legislature to reduce the number of Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, to disconnect it from all other institutions, and to give the appointment of Superintendent and Physician to the Governor and Senate.

☞ Rev. Dr. Campbell, of this City, left the Presbyterian General Assembly at St. Louis the day before it adjourned, being called home on account of the illness of his son.

☞ The Providence *Post* says Tom Thumb, the little great man, was married a few days ago to a Miss Vinton, of Bridgeport, Conn. Prove it, and the world will believe.

☞ Disturnell's Railway, Steamship and Telegraph Book, just out, is a valuable and cheap pocket guide for travelers in various directions.

☞ During the month of May, Archbishop [illegible] has confirmed, in different churches of this City, more than one thousand souls.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—New styles of gas fixtures for the spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

Lay in Your Wood for the Winter.—To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times—Sir: I saw in your valuable paper of the 30th inst., you advise the public to lay in their coal in the Summer. I think you would study their interest by advising them to lay in their Wood in the Summer also, as every one knows that the vessels that are engaged in freighting of wood from Virginia, are laped up in the Winter; therefore, wood is cheaper in the Summer than in the Winter. You can get the best of Virginia pine wood sawed and split, delivered at your door, for $3 25 per load, from the New-York Kindling-Wood Company, No. 128 Bank-street. I have been using their wood the past Winter, and find it much cheaper, besides being more convenient. They can saw and split a load of wood in six minutes. It is a great curiosity, and well worth the trouble of any one, when they are in that neighborhood, to call in and see with what rapidity their machine works up the wood.

D. S. COX, No. 290 West Twenty-[illegible]-street.

[Advertisement.]

Fifty Thousand Dozen!—The quality sustained—the prices reduced—at James E. Ray's Family Stocking, Under-Shirt and Drawer Factory, No. 108 Bowery.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the readers of the Daily Times with a supply of his well-known styles of STOCKINGS AND SOCKS, at a profit of from ONE TO THREE CENTS A PAIR, and with the first quality of SUMMER UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS at a profit of from FIVE TO TEN CENTS EACH.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased opinion.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

'Tis all but [illegible]! Art could not save
Thy matchless graces from the grave;
Thy cheek is pale, thy smile is past,
Thy love-lit eyes have looked their last;
Mouldering beneath the coffin's lid,
All we adored of thee is hid;
Thy heart, whose goodness loved to dwell,
Is [illegible] in its narrow cell;
Thy gentle voice shall charm no more,
Its last, last earthly note is o'er.

Persons desiring copies of Portraits of deceased friends, can have them made to any size, at Root's great Photographic Gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Patent Monumental Daguerreotype Cases—A method has long been sought for to insert or attach Daguerreotype likenesses in a tasteful and durable manner to monuments. The case, which serves as an ornament, is constructed of Parian Marble, an indestructible material of a texture corresponding well with marble generally used for monuments. The cases are made of various sizes and designs to correspond with style of the monument. Warranted to secure the daguerreotype from the air and weather. Sold at wholesale and retail. Orders addressed to

MAUSOLEUM DAGUERREOTYPE CO., No. 59 Dey-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Fort Hamilton.—In this morning's Times there appears an advertisement of a sale of villa sites at Fort Hamilton, to come off Friday, June 1, on the grounds. We should think Fort Hamilton was well enough known to draw, on this occasion, a host of purchasers, as there is no place in the vicinity of New-York that bears any comparison with it for beautiful situation, scenery and accessibility. Every man who has a family ought to get out of the City, where they can breathe the fresh and exhilarating air, and stop your doctor's bills. Free tickets. Maps and all information can be had of the auctioneer, or Jas. W. Barker, No. 7 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The past week of beautiful weather has created a more than ordinary rivalry among the Ladies in the display of Dress, especially during the hours of fashionable promenade. This reminds us of the great inducement in Rich Dress Goods offered by Messrs. Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. Rich India Crape Shawls, Paris Mantillas, Robe de Barege, Tissues, Barege Delaines, Paris Printed Jaconets and Lawns, and other fabrics suitable for the season, are being disposed of at prices far below the cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer Under Garments and Hosiery of every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at RANKIN'S OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY.

Special attention is invited at this season to the [illegible] MERINO UNDER-VESTS, originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Photographic Portraits.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 46 Rue Basse de Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Plain and Decorative Paper-Hangings.—Pratt & Hardenbergh, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 360 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin-sts., invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The beauty of design, compact form, and many culinary conveniences of Goodwin & Cort's diamond and open-front Summer Ranges commend them as the most useful and economical Ranges ever devised for the convenience of housekeepers during the Summer season. Goodwin & Cort, No. 258 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

Treatment for Neuralgia.—This disease in its worst form, that has so long baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, will be successfully treated on application, by letter or otherwise, to Dr. Finley, No. 306 Grand, corner of Allen-street. No compensation required unless instant relief given.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New, beautiful and cheap are these elegant Porcelain and Parisian-Ware Table and Mantel Ornaments at Joseph B. Purdy's, No. 24 Maiden-lane—he having just received from Europe a large invoice of new patterns, in addition to his former variety, all of which will be sold very cheap for cash, in order to make room for Fireworks.

[Advertisement.]

A Complete Summer Home on the Hudson.—See advertisement of Summer Retreats. For particulars call at No. 306 Broadway, from 8 to 3 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Here is Health for All! Yes! For All!—This noble remedy, acting as it does immediately on the main springs of life, restores health when failing, energy and vigor to the system when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists; at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A great deal has been said about Shirts,—but we advise those who want Shirts of the right stamp to visit McLaughlin, corner of Chambers and Greenwich streets. His assortment of Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., can't be beat.

[Advertisement.]

Daguerreotypes Cheaper than Ever.—Superb large size Daguerreotypes in colors for only 25 cents, including a beautiful case, at Welling's old established Daguerrean Rooms, corner Bleecker and Carmine streets.

[Advertisement.]

A Novelty.—Complete zephyr cassimere suits, of [illegible] delicate shades—$10. About 100 of them are sold daily at Evans' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 [illegible]-st.—See under head of Paints.

[Advertisement.]

$1,000 Piano.—This beautiful Piano, made by Horace Waters, can be seen at his Piano Rooms, No. 333 Broadway, during this week.

LONG ISLAND.

The Martyrs of the Prison Ships.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening in the City Hall, Brooklyn, to take the primary steps towards the erection of a monument on Fort Green to the martyrs of the Prison Ships, who perished in the vicinity of Wallabout Bay.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by appointing the following officers:

President—Hon John Dikeman.

Vice Presidents—Roswell C. Graves, Wm. W. Drinker, John K. Oakley, Smith C. Fancher, Thomas Stacy.

Secretaries—W. F. Walker, C. M. Thomas.

Secretary Walker then read the call for the meeting, after which the Chair in a brief address announced the object of the meeting.

On motion of Alderman J. Spooner, Esq., a Committee of three was appointed, consisting of Aldermen J. Spooner, A. S. Crowell, James McBride, to draw up resolutions and a circular for general distribution. The Committee retired, and at this juncture Mayor Hall entered the room and being loudly called upon, addressed the meeting, promising his active coöperation in the proposed movement.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the time has arrived when the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn cannot, without criminality, longer delay the necessary efforts for rearing the monument to the Martyrs of the Prison Ships.

Resolved, That justice to the memory of these martyrs will inspire heroism in the children of the Republic—that their sufferings, fortitude, devotion and self-sacrifice, will challenge comparison with the noblest examples of Roman, Grecian or Spartan heroism, and should be commemorated and perpetuated as the best and dearest inheritance of a free people.

Resolved, That the sacred trust of the ashes of a larger body of heroes than fell in all the battles of the Revolution is one of exalted honor, as of preserving duty; and that the people of two leading cities of the Union—one of them the metropolis thereof—cannot fail to discharge this trust faithfully and energetically.

Resolved, That as these ashes embrace the commingled remains of citizens of the Republic from all the States of the Union, our brethren of these States are peculiarly and properly called upon to aid us with patriotic zeal in raising contributions for the object.

Resolved, That while our great reliance is upon individual effort and contributions, and the influence of a genuine, enthusiastic and wide-spread American sentiment, this effort should be aided by Congress and the State Legislatures.

Resolved, That the thanks of all American citizens are due to Benjamin Romaine, who was himself a prisoner of the Revolution, for his careful guardianship of these remains for many years in the tomb where his own ashes now also repose; and that in our opinion, if congenial to his family, his remains should be with theirs in their final resting-place.

Resolved, That the coming anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, to be celebrated on Monday, the 18th of June, inst., will afford a fair opportunity for a decisive movement towards raising funds for the erection of this monument, and that we appeal to all the Military and Civic Bodies, and citizens of Brooklyn and New-York, to join in a substantial demonstration on that occasion.

The circular was then read. It is a recital of what has heretofore taken place, and history of the martyrs, and proposed the appointment of an Executive Committee of fifteen, a Finance Committee, and Treasurer. The circular was accepted, and the following appointments were made by the Chair:

Executive Committee—George Hall, (Mayor,) George Taylor, William W. Walsh, J. R. Burton, W. L. Ely, Howard C. Cady, U. C. Rossiter, Thomas Stacy, Robert C. Morris, Henry A. Moore, S. G. Stryker, A. S. Crowell, M. P. Cooss, Smith Fancher, James McBride.

Finance Committee—Isaac H. Smith, Wm. H. Richards, Robert C. Morris.

Treasurer—E. J. Whitlock.

Aldermen J. Spooner, George Taylor, and D. Moran, Esqs., addressed the meeting, and their remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

Some discussion arose as to the site for the monument, which was finally settled by the adoption of the following resolution offered by J. Alexander Patten, Esq.:

Resolved, That Fort Greene be, and is hereby selected as the site for the proposed monument to the martyrs of the prison ships.

The Executive Committee were directed to state the selection of this site in the circular to be issued.

The amount of money proposed to be raised is from $50,000 to $75,000.

☞ There was, Wednesday, a large and fine collection of young infants congregated at the Dispensary, corner of Fifth and South First streets, Eastern District. Dr. Hardcastle states that during the present month he had inoculated over 300 children.

NEW-JERSEY.

More Suicides.

Emil Krahnstover, a German, about 25 years of age, in the employ of Pavenstadt & Schumacher, bankers, No. 28 New-street, New-York, committed suicide on Sunday evening, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, by shooting himself in his mouth with a pistol. The body was found near midnight, about two hours after it is supposed he killed himself. Coroner Van Mater held an inquest on Monday, and a verdict in accordance with the above circumstances was rendered. He was an estimable young man. A few days previously he had been unwell, which probably induced a melancholy feeling, under the influence of which he committed this act. No other cause can be assigned. His remains were interred by his friends in the Bergen Cemetery.

A German, name unknown, about 35 years of age, was found in the unfinished building, No. 126 Washington-street, Hoboken, in an insensible condition, with two vials, which had contained laudanum, by his side. Drs. Elder and Julian applied the stomach-pump, and succeeded in extracting from his stomach considerable poison; but he was too far gone, and soon after died. The deceased is five feet six inches high, and wore a brown frock coat, red plaid vest, and dark pantaloons. Information of him can be obtained from the Coroner, Van Mater, of Hoboken, who held an inquest upon the body of the deceased.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 31, at the residence of Mr. M. Williamson, by Rev. Wm. McAllister, Alonzo Carr to Almira Williamson, of this City.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday, May 30, at St. Matthew's Church, by Rev. J. J. Bowden, Reuben Hoyt, of Norwalk, Conn., to Rhoda E., daughter of Chas. Clark, Esq., of Jersey City.

At Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, May 30, by Rev. Wm. R. Bogardus, George N. Palmer of New-York, to Susan J., daughter of Hon. John B. [illegible], of the former place.

At Fishkill Landing, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 30, by Rev. Samuel Longfellow, Frederick Clark Withers, of Newburg, to Emily Augusta, daughter of John Peter de Windt, of Cedar Grove.

In Islip, on Tuesday, May 29, by Rev. Gaylord L. More, Mr. Daniel Abbott, of Brooklyn, to Mrs. Eliza Dodd, of Babylon.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 31, after a lingering illness, George P. Whipple, aged 39 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family, and the members of Henry Clay Chapter, No. 31, O. U. A., and the Order generally, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 10½ Grove-st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, May 31, Gertrude, youngest daughter of Noah and Mary F. R. Cory, aged 1 year and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, from No. 212 Varick-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 30, Mary Ann, wife of R. T. [illegible], of consumption, aged 27 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family, and of her uncle, Jacob W. McKeever, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1[illegible] Allen-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, May 31, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Squires, Miss Jerusha A. Forbes, daughter of John G. Forbes, aged 28 years.

Her remains will be taken to Syracuse for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, May 31, John L. Wiggins, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 23 Watts st.

In Jersey City, on Thursday, May 31, of consumption, Mrs. Julia F. Willis, wife of Ira W. Willis, aged 24 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, June 2, from her late residence, No. 119 South 1st-st., Jersey City. The remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment, on Saturday, June 2.

At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, May 30, of disease of the heart, Edw. H. [illegible], M. D., aged 34 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of Mr. Benson, corner of Garden and 6th sts., this day, June 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

On Monday, May 28, at No. 238 6th-av., Patrick Kerr, aged 4 months. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, May 29, at the residence of her grandfather, Samuel Tudor, Esq., Mary Tudor, wife of John M. [illegible], of Brooklyn, and daughter of W. W. Tudor, Esq., of East Windsor, Conn., aged 28 years.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 30, at the residence of her mother, (Mrs. Murphy,) No. 127 West 28th-st., Anne, wife of Jeremiah Walsh, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., to Calvary Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 31.

$20,000 Indiana State 5s..	[illegible]	175 N. Y. Central R. R..	[illegible]
1,000 Missouri 6s...	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 Virginia 6s...	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
4,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
10,000 Erie Bonds of '83..	[illegible]	100 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
1,000 Hud. Rl. 1st M. B.	103	200 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Mich. So. 1st Mtg.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
20,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	[illegible]	400 do.	[illegible]
25,000 do.	[illegible]	400 do.	[illegible]
2,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
3,000 Ill. C. R. R. Fwd Bds.	[illegible]	6 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	[illegible]
3,000 N. Y. Cen R.R. Bds.	[illegible]	900 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
2,000 do.	[illegible]	1700 do.	[illegible]
1,000 New-York Cen. 7s.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 do.	104	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Erie Convt. Bds. '71	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
2,000 Erie 2d Mtge. Bds.	[illegible]	400 do.	[illegible]
9 Am. Exchange Bank.	114	200 do.	[illegible]
10 Metropolitan Bank..	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
10 Commonwealth Bank	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
44 Merchants' Ex. Bank	[illegible]	150 do.	[illegible]
15 Canton Company..	[illegible]	50 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	50 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	15 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.R.	[illegible]
250 Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	100 Ill. Central R. R.	[illegible]
250 do.	[illegible]	6 do.	[illegible]
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	107
300 do.	[illegible]	10 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	81
44 Hudson River R. R.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	5 Panama Railroad	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]		[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$1,000 New-York City 5s, 1860, interest added	95
5,000 Harlem Railroad 1st mort., interest added	82
1,000 N. Y. and Erie R. R. Conv., 1871, int. added	83
6,000 Cleve., Painesville and Ash. R.R. 7s, int. ad.	89½
14,000 W'msport & Elmira R.R., 1st mort., int. ad.	64½
100 shares Cumberland Coal Company	32½
300 shares Catawissa, W'msport and Erie R.R.	[illegible]
40 shares Bowery Bank	106½
100 shares Bowery Bank	104½
70 shares Chatham Bank	96½
30 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company	105
20 shares Irving Fire Insurance Company	96
80 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company	61½
20 shares Atlantic Fire Insurance Co., Brooklyn	101½
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company	72½
30 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.	51
1 share Pacific Mail Steamship Company	35
20 shares Balance Dock Company	70
50 shares New Creek Coal Company	28
182 shares Vermont Copper Company	5c.

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Bonds of '75..	[illegible]	100 Reading Railroad..	[illegible]
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R.B.	78	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Hud. Riv. 3d M. B.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 N. I. 1st M. Gosh. L.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 Erie Bonds of '83.	[illegible]	2100 do.	[illegible]
75 Ohio Life & Trust Co	98	20 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100 Penn. Coal Co..	[illegible]	150 do.	[illegible]
150 Nicara. Trans. Co.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
450 Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
150 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]	50 Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	[illegible]
600 do.	[illegible]	70 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]		

THURSDAY, May 31—P. M.

The heavy shipment of Specie by the *Baltic* yesterday, and the probability that a farther considerable amount will go by the new steamer *Arago* for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday, had no perceptible influence on the Money market to-day. The rates on temporary loans were low, say 5@6 ℘ cent., and the supply, if possible, easier than in the early part of the week. On the Stock Exchange, however, the export of Specie is more or less discussed to the disadvantage of a rise in prices; the market was lower on the Road Shares, and a small fraction below yesterday's figures for the leading Railway Bonds. The cash and short time sales of Reading Stock, which were again large to-day, say 8,000 shares, have as much to do with the turn of the market as the calculations made of the future effect of the loss of Specie. The stock was taken pretty freely at the close at 86 ℘ cent.; a single line of 2,100 shares at this figure 15 days to the seller to deliver. Erie fell off an eighth ℘ cent.; New-York Central ⅛; Panama ⅛; Illinois Central and new Erie Bonds ¼ ℘ cent. each, and Cleveland and Toledo ¼ ℘ cent. The general market closed steady. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $133,446; disbursed $243,099, and held at the close a regular balance of $2,237,976. The following is the business of the office for the month of May, including the Assay Department:

Regular Sub-Treasury balance, May 1		$2,252,22[illegible]
Received during month	$4,216,400	
Paid during month	4,230,647	14,247
Balance to June 1		$2,237,976
Disbursing Offices, May 1	$1,339,6[illegible]	
To their credit since	1,380,194	
Total	$2,719,880	
Checks paid in May	1,524,311	
		1,195,569
Interest Fund balance to June 1		38,224
Bullion Fund, May 1	$4,087,060	
Received in May	1,425,960	
Total	$5,513,020	
Paid out in May	2,907,453	2,605,576
Total Coin and Bars		$6,068,045
Imported Bullion on hand		1,158,081
Total Coin and Bullion		$7,226,126
Cash Duties received in May		$2,582,043
Same in May, 1854		3,267,511
Decrease in May, 1855		$685,468

We have compiled the following figures from the last official reports of the Banks of England and France, which we find in our files by the *Pacific*; and by reducing the Sterling and French currency to Federal money, have made up a comparative table in Dollars, which may not be without interest to the curious in the Bank movements of the Old World. We have taken the current terms of exchange, $4 90 to the £ Sterling, or 110¼ ℘ cent., and 5 francs 12½ centimes to the dollar:

DR.	BANK OF ENGLAND.	CR.	
Capital	£14,553,000	Bullion	£16,045,861
Rest	3,165,785	Governm't Debt	11,015,100
Notes out	19,919,335	Loaned on Public Debt	11,016,274
Private Deposits	13,223,347		
Public Deposits	£3,733,908	Private Securit's	15,528,700
Total	£53,605,675	Total	£53,605,375

DR.	BANK OF FRANCE.	CR.	
Capital	Frs. 91,250,000	Public Debt	Frs. 106,896,090
Rest	12,980,750	R.R. advances	79,171,500
Notes out	642,051,890	Private Loans	310,744,925
Public Deposits	53,298,298	Bullion	420,994,025
Private Depos.	163,785,960	Sundries	15,956,456
Sundries	31,356,573	Total	Frs. 993,783,500
Total	Frs. 993,733,509		

COMPARISON IN FEDERAL MONEY.

	Bank of England, May 12, 1855.	Bank of France, May 10, 1855.
Dr.—Capital	$71,300,700	$17,804,878
Rest	15,512,346	2,332,929
Circulation	97,604,742	122,200,351
Public Deposits	18,490,150	10,204,565
Private Deposits	64,843,400	31,958,973
Other Liabilities		6,125,430
Total	$262,666,338	$192,907,026
Cr.—Public Debt	$107,934,223	$32,505,188
Railway Advances		15,446,067
Private Loans	76,090,630	60,683,156
Bullion	78,621,485	82,107,127
Other Assets		2,153,456
Total	$262,666,338	$192,907,026

A decision has recently been made by the French Tribunal of Commerce in Havre, directly the reverse of the English practice in regard to the use of shipping documents for the security of Bills of Exchange drawn against Cotton and other produce from this country. It is also at variance with the hitherto received custom adopted by our Bankers in regard to French Bills. The ship's Bill of Lading has been held to control the property not only until the Exchange is presented and accepted in Liverpool or Havre, but until the acceptance itself is made satisfactory to the holder or cashed at bank rate by the acceptor himself. Such, however, *is not* the law of France. The consignee in Havre is no party to any contract here outside the Bill of Exchange itself. The property passes to his control when the Bill is accepted. We have translated the following report of the case at Havre, involving this important decision:

BILLS EXCHANGE AND BILLS LADING.

Translated for the New-York Daily Times.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE, HAVRE.

Reported for the Journal du Havre.

I.—The holder of a bill of exchange, not yet accepted, but who intends presenting the same for acceptance, cannot exact from the drawee who is charged with the fulfillment of the provisions of said bill any guarantee not stipulated in the contract of exchange itself. Especially the holder of a bill of exchange cannot exact from the drawee, in addition to his acceptance a security for payment at the expiration of the term, or any other guarantee not stipulated in the original contract.

II.—The holder of a bill cannot produce, in justification of his position, agreements between him and the drawer which are irrelevant to the bill, and to which the drawee is an entire stranger.

III.—An acceptance is sufficient when given in conformity to the rules laid down in Articles 122 and 123 of the Code of Commerce, and the drawee has the right, when he offers an acceptance conformably thereto, to insist on a delivery of the bills of lading of the goods for the payment of which the bill of exchange has been drawn.

M. C., merchant at Mobile, had bought for the Count de M. X., merchant of Havre, 353 bales of cotton. On the 26th of February M. C., in announcing this purchase to M. X., notified him that he would draw to his order, for the amount, at sixty days' sight, and promised to send him by the next mail the bills of lading for this cotton. The same day a bill of exchange was drawn by M. C. on M. X. for the amount of the invoice of said cotton, and was marked "value received and charge the same to account;" it was payable at sixty days' sight, and contained no other condition. This bill of exchange came to France, but was accompanied by a note partly written and not bearing any date or signature. It was as follows: "I have sold to-day to L. W. & Co., my draft on X., of Havre, on account of 353 bales of cotton in the ship *A*——, according to the bill of lading enclosed herewith. The agreement with L. W. & Co., of Mobile, is that if this draft is accepted and the acceptance is satisfactory to yourself, the bills of lading be remitted to the person on whom the draft is drawn; but if it is refused acceptance, or if the acceptance is not satisfactory, then you are authorized to put said bills of lading in the hands of your brother to operate the sale on account of the proprietor, and apply the proceeds to the payment of the draft."

Messrs. D. & M. of Paris, holders of the bill of exchange, sent it, on the 2d of April, to Mr. X., of Havre, on whom it was drawn. Mr. X. accepted it the same day, but when he claimed in exchange for his acceptance the bills of lading mentioned by the drawer, and of which Messrs. D. & M. were holders, these latter gentlemen would not consent, except on receiving good security, or at least having a discount on the bill. They pretended that they had instructions from New-York to act thus, and that in addition the above letter, together with the draft, gave them the right not only to a single acceptance from Mr. X., but also to the securities they claimed.

Mr. X. maintained that the contract of exchange exacted nothing of the kind; that the bill imposed upon him no other obligation than the acceptance payable at 60 days' sight, and that whatever the agreement might be between the drawer and the holder, it had no effect as far as he was concerned. Upon this Messrs D. & M. summoned Mr. X. before the tribunal, demanding judgment against him, and that he be condemned to remit to them the bill of exchange in question. Mr. X. replied by bringing an incidental action in which he demanded that Messrs. D. & M. be condemned to give up to him, under a penalty of 90,000 francs, the bill of lading they held against the bill of exchange accepted by him, at the same time repeating his previous offer. He demanded, in addition, the sum of 10,000 francs damages.

The Court, after hearing counsel, rendered the following judgment:

It appearing that X. would not give his acceptance to the draft except on the deliverance of the bills of lading of the 353 bales of cotton—which D. & M. did not deny possessing, but refused to give up, alleging that they were acting in accordance with instructions received from New-York not to deliver the bills of lading unless the payment of said draft was guaranteed on good security, and that in support of this position they produced a note partly printed and without date, signed by C., in which we read, that "the bills of lading be remitted, if the acceptance is satisfactory, and that if the acceptance is refused, or if it is not satisfactory, the bearer is authorized to keep and dispose of the cottons, and operate a sale."

Seeing, also, that C., in giving his draft on X., at 60 days' sight, established with the latter by this contract of exchange the conditions of the operation of the 353 bales of cotton, it therefore ensues,

That C. could not change the clauses of the contract with X. by an agreement afterwards entered into between him and a third party without the participation of X.

That in effect, though the note above cited does not bear date, it is evidently of later date than the 26th of February, since it refers to the bill of lading dated the 2d of March;

That in stating in the bill of exchange that it was to be paid at 60 days' sight, C. consented to give a credit that he had not the right afterwards to withdraw; that if he had any doubt of the solvency of the party, he should have drawn at sight or made some stipulation in the contract, that is to say in the draft, in order that the bearer might have the right to retain the bills of lading, as is the present practice in cases of drafts drawn in India;

That the letter above cited, having no connection with the draft, is no part of the record, since the article 1,165 of the Code Napoleon, which enacts that agreements have no effect except between contracting parties, destroys the whole effect of this document as to X., who did not participate in it;

That, moreover, the whole tenor of this letter could not stand a serious examination; there was no mention made in it of paying the draft on a discount; it was not even said that security should be exacted, and it only mentioned the cases of refusal to accept and "if the acceptance was not satisfactory." In law an acceptance is regular and satisfactory when it is conformable to the articles 122 and 123 of the Code of Commerce.

That the article 1,156 of the Code Napoleon on the common understanding of parties is not applicable here, for X. was no party to this agreement; it was no agreement at all as concerns him. The intention then of the parties who made it ought not to prejudice him.

That it is something too extravagant, when no condition is clearly defined, to leave to a third holder the right of judging on the solvency of a drawee, and then to give him the power of overruling at his option the whole economy of the 8th title of the Code of Commerce on bills of exchange.

That this would place the drawee at the discretion of a holder, who, on the pretence that the acceptance was not sufficient, might keep the cotton, sell it, and divide the profit with the drawer, on the strength of the agreement made between them, unknown to the drawee.

That it is, then, between the drawer and holder of the draft alone upon whom the said letter can have any action whatever.

Seeing, moreover, that in regularly accepting the draft, X. has satisfied the obligations imposed upon him by the drawer, he is consequently justified in demanding the bills of lading mentioned by C. as the provision of the draft of which D. & M. are asserted to be holders.

Seeing, also, that the article 1,460 of the Code Napoleon, enacts that damages are the indemnity for the loss suffered by the creditor, or for the gain of which he has been deprived, and that X. has not established his claim in this respect, his incidental demand for damages should be denied.

On these grounds the Tribunal condemns D. & M. to give up to X. within twenty-four hours from the date of this judgment, under a penalty of 1,000 francs, the Bills of Lading of said 353 bales of cotton, &c.

Judgment also against X. in his claim for damages, and condemning D. & M. to costs of suit.

Mobile and Ohio Road.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

A meeting of Merchants interested in Southern trade, was held on Thursday (this) evening, at the store of Messrs. North, Sherman & Co., No. 59 Chambers-street, to listen to a statement of the condition and prospects of said enterprise from Capt. Child, the Chief Engineer of the Road.

Capt. Child, Chief Engineer, being present, first made a statement of the financial prospects of the Road, of which the following is a summary, as connected with the issue of Income Bonds at present proposed:

The entire indebtedness of the Company unprovided for by special taxes (excepting foreign iron debt and State loan, amounting to, Jan. 1, 1855		$361,700
Since reduced by payments, to		240,000
Will be further required:		
First, to pay duties on iron in bond	$60,000	
Second, to complete grading and expenses to Lauderdale Springs	90,000—	150,000
Total present debt and cost of completion to Lauderdale Springs		$390,000
For extension to Columbus from Lauderdale Springs, 9,300 tons rails in England		400,000
Freight, duties, insurance, &c.		200,000
Additional cars, engines, &c., for increased business		100,000
Total req'd to pay debt and build to Columbus		$1,090,000
The means of the Company he stated to be as follows:		
Income bonds agreed to be taken at Mobile		$500,000
Income bonds absorbed in payments		400,000
Income bonds for which, at par, additional cars, &c., can be purchased		100,000
Net earnings from April 1 to July 1	$25,000	
Net earnings, Lauderdale Springs from July 1 to Oct. 1	40,000	
Net earnings, Macon, Oct. 1 to Jan 1	85,000—	150,000
Total		$1,150,000

Showing a surplus above the cost for contingencies of $60,000.

It is estimated that the net earnings of the road in operation to Columbus would be $370,500, which amount it is proposed to appropriate as follows: For interest on $1,000,000 of Income bonds $80,000; for interest on Foreign and State debt $60,000; half net income to be invested in Sinking Fund $185,000, leaving an annual surplus of income for purposes not enumerated of $45,250.

The form of the loan of $1,000,000 as already agreed is, $500,000 to be subscribed in Mobile, $400,000 to be taken in the country by planters, contractors and others, for furnishing labor, &c., and $100,000 to be used in the purchase of Rolling stock,—the loan will be payable in installments, one-quarter when $500,000 is taken, one-quarter on 1st of July next, one-quarter on Oct. 1, 1855, and the balance on the 1st of January, 1856. As security of the interest of the loan the Company pledges its income as above, and establishes a sinking fund to meet the liquidation of the principal. Furthermore, the Company deposits one million dollars of 6 ℘ cent. sterling bonds in one of the banks of Mobile, to be a first mortgage lien upon the road, the donated lands, (1,150,000 acres,) and all other property of the Company.

He then gave a history of the Road and a detail of its present extent and intended operation, of which we give the following summary: The road is now in active operation from Mobile to Enterprise, Clark County, Miss., a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. The proposition is now to extend it immediately to Columbus, a distance of one hundred and fifteen miles, so that it may be in time to bring down the growing crop of cotton for that district, estimated at 200,000 bales, and the vast amount lying on the river banks for miles around, estimated at 140,000 bales, worth about $4,000,000, awaiting a means of transportation. For this purpose the loan of $1,000,000 is to be effected. Of it the sum of $220,000 is to be taken in payments, and $780,000 of cash means is required, of which sum $625,000 is already subscribed.

The speaker explained that the money could have been raised in the immediate vicinity of the road, but for the impossibility under present circumstances of bringing the cotton above spoken of to market, so that the loan sought is actually but a temporary one to secure the completion of the road to Columbus, when it will be in a position to pay the interest on six millions, which is the whole amount designed hereafter to complete the work.

The road is now graded and is ready for the rails, with the exception of about 70 miles, over the entire route from Mobile to Cairo; a distance of 482 miles, and rail laying is progressing at the rate of three miles per week. The estimated cost of the entire road is $12,000,000; $5,000,000 of which is the expenditure for equipment, and $7,000,000 the expense of grading, laying, &c.

The subscriptions in this City thus far have been of merchants exclusively engaged in the trade of the vicinity, all of whom seem to agree upon the value of the road, as a means of developing the wealth of that vast territory. We learn that the following firms have subscribed in various amounts: L. B. Brown & Co.; Whitlock, Nichols & Co.; G. W. & J. Read; Lathrop & Wilkinson; Baldwin & Starr; Hotchkiss & Fenner; Frothingham, Newell & Co.; Neilus, Carrier & Sherwood; Henings, Smith & Townsend; Hopkins, Allen & Co.; Haviland, Risley & Co.; A. W[illegible] & Co.; Sherman Bros.; North, Sherman & Co.; McKinson & Robbins; W. N. Birch; Clark, Austin & Smith; William Way & Co.; Bonnin, Duryee & Co., and S. Cochran & Co.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 31—12:30 P. M.

The demand for Flour is more moderate this morning, but prices are without change. Sales 400 bbls. at $9 75 for fancy Wisconsin. Wheat—For Wheat there is a fair demand, and prices are steady. Sales of 7,000 bushels Upper Lake Spring, at $1 98, and 1,000 bushels red Wisconsin Winter at $2 15. Corn is in good demand at steady rates. Sales of 15,000 bushels at 90c. Oats—For Oats there is a very active inquiry, and with few offering on the spot. The market is firmer. Sales 25,000 bushels, to arrive, and now afloat, at 63c.; 7,000 bushels from Ohio, to arrive to-morrow, at 64c. if heavy, and 58c. if light; and 5,000 bushels afloat and on the spot, at 65c. Whisky is dull, and held at 37c. Canal Freights are firmer: Oats 9c., and Corn 13c., to Albany.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 31—7 P. M.

Flour is in moderate demand to-day. Market steady and holders firm. Good grades Wisconsin are a shade better. Sales 1,300 bbls. at $9 25 for common to good Wisconsin; $9 62@$9 75 for choice to fancy do., and $10 12½@$10 75 for fancy and extra do. Not much Wheat offering. Inquiry good and market steady. Sales 7,000 bush. Upper Lake Spring at $1 98; 600 inferior white Milwaukee at $2 15, and 1,000 red Wisconsin under the same. Corn is in good request. Sales 40,000 bush. at 90c. with less offering at the close, and holders firm. Oats active and higher. Sales 35,000 bush. to arrive and now afloat, at 63c.; 7,000 bush. Ohio now afloat and to arrive to-morrow, at 64c. if heavy, and 58c. if light, and 12,000 on the spot afloat at 65c. Nothing doing in Whisky. Canal Freights firmer, but not very active. Oats 9½c. to 10c. to Albany. Flour 87c. to New-York. Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day: Flour, 4,833 bbls.; Wheat, 28,106 bush.; Corn, 36,111, bush.; Oats, 37,805 bush.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 31—7 P. M.

Flour—Sales to-day 1,000 bbls., at $9 50@$10 for Common to State. Wheat—Sales 7,000 bushels at $2 07@$2 10 for Upper Lake, and $2 10@$2 12 for Spring Canadian. Corn—Sales 20,000 bushels at 95c.@$1 00. Oats—Some sales were made at 68c. The receipts today add up as follows: Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 31—12:30 P. M.

Flour—Common brands are 12½c. higher. Wheat—Sales 500 bushels Canadian mixed at $2 00. Corn is steady. Sales 10,000 bushels afloat Western mixed at $1 05; 10,000 bushels for delivery in July sold at $1. Oats—60c. for Canadian and State measure. Whisky—37½c. Received by Canal—4,407 bbls. Flour; 795 bbls. Pork; 5,000 bush. Barley; 2,000 bush. Oats.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 31.

At our Cattle Market to-day 600 head of Beeves were offered, and prices fell 50c. ℘ hundred; 300 head were driven Eastward, and 270 sold at prices ranging from $7 50@$11 75, net. Hogs—The market was firm, and sales were made at $7 50@$8 ℘ hundred.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Thursday—*First Board*—[illegible]

Second Board—[illegible]

After Board—[illegible]

Closing Prices—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Jamestown*, from Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 32	Sun sets	7 31	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Island	[illegible]	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, MAY 31.

Cleared.

Bark Caroline, Sherwood, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Convoy, Hupker, St Jago, Snow & Sturges.

Brigs Roberto, (Sic.,) Jaccarin, Cork, H. H. [illegible] & Co.; W. D. Miller, Higgins, Para, Burdett & Noble; Sarah, [illegible], Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary, Walker, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Tevere, Gallo, Trinidad; Albert, (Br.,) Stears, St. Johns, N. B., J. Picard & Co.; Sierra Leone, (Br.,) McCurty, Sierra Leone, J. W. Machado.

Schrs. New Zealand, McRae, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; B. Franklin, Lincoln, Fall River, master; E. Davidson, Long, Weymouth, Chase & Small; F. Nickerson, Lynch, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; M. E. Wells, Terry, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Arcade, Winchester, Boston, master; Era, Chamberlin, Boston, W. F. Herrick; S. N. Smith, Rider, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter.

Sloop Commerce, Tyler, Providence, J. H. Havens.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. Exchanged signals with steamship Roanoke, bound to Norfolk, Thursday morning, at 6½ o'clock, off Cape Henlopen.

Ship Potomac, (of San Francisco,) Stone, Canton 107 ds., with teas, &c., Slate & Co. March 9, lat. 20 50 S., lon. 75 E., was passed by the ship Golden, (clipper,) West, for New-York. April 28, lat. 2 19 S., lon 30 19 W., exchanged signals with a black Am. bark, standing S., showing a burgee, with name, white ground, red border and red letters, first letter W.; had lost foretopgallant mast and flying jibboom. April 30, on the line, saw a large 4-masted steamer standing N. April 14, touched at St Helena for water.

Ship Robert Pulton, (of Bowdoinham,) Pulton, Havana May 15, with sugar to J. O. Baker.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, New-Orleans 13 ds., with mdse. and 27 passengers to Stanton & Thompson.

Bark Union, (Brem.,) [illegible], Bremen 38 ds., in ballast with 278 passengers to Henninge, Muller & Gosling.

Bark Catharine, Crocker, Belfast, April 27, with iron and 198 passengers to Edmonston & Brothers.

Brig Bouquet, (of Boston,) Hitchborn, Matanzas May 17, with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Frederica, (Bm.,) Lamoth, St. Domingo City 18 ds., with honey, hides and molasses to A. C. Rossie & Co.

Brig Excel, Tallman, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Josiah Jex, (of Machias,) Sawyer, Sagua la Grande May 17, with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. May 23, in a squall, from S. E., lost foretopgallant mast. Same day, exchanged signals with brig Emeline, sty. N.

Brig Angler, Hart, Sydney 12 ds., with coal to H. L. Routh.

Schr. Deborah, Gilge, Washington, with naval stores to Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr. Artic, Critchet, Alexandria, with flour to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Schr. John Boston, Lugo, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Orbit, (Br.,) Hilton, St. Domingo May 16, with sugar, &c. to J. H. Brame. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Wm. A. Spofford, Garwood, Cedar Key, Fla., 14 ds., with cedar to master. May 19, saw a large ship ashore, five miles N. of Cape Florida Light; all her masts standing; there were several wrecking vessels about her; the ship appeared to have been a long time ashore.

Schr. Lynchburg, Tuthill, Richmond 4 ds., with flour, tobacco, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. New-York, Atkins, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. S. A. Appleton, [illegible], Boston, 3 ds., to S. W. Herrick.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Brave, Lowell, Albany for Boston.

Schr. May, Crosby, Albany for Boston.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 31—Arr., ship Alert, of New-York, from Valparaiso. April 21, lat. 20 20 S., lon. 39 20 W., spoke ship Mary Robinson, Chussles, for Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 14, lat. 1 05 S., lon. 107 7 E., Br. ship Countess of Elgin, fm. Manilla.

March 30, off Cape Horn, was passed Finnish bark Mideo, and Br. bark Pons, standing same way.

May 26, lat. 39 [illegible], lon. 68 6, exchanged signals with ship H. Crooker, standing W.

May 28, lat. 39 lon. 64 59 whale ship Hero, homeward bound.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, April 15, Am. barks Odd Fellow, [illegible], Bell, and Susan Jane. An Am. ship whose steamship had touched a few days before, bound to Canton. Also, one of the P. & O. Co.'s steamships, 18 ds. fm. England.

At St. Domingo, May 6, brig Emeline, for Boston, the only Amer. vessel.